The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3409. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

A Successful Engagement at Warrenton.

A FORCE OF REBELS DRIVEN OUT.

Details of Movements up to Monday.

Demonstrations of the Rebels at the Fords of the Rappahannock.

Movement of a Large Body Toward the Luray Valley.

THE RECENT RAID ON CATLETT'S STATION.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 26.

Passengers from Virginia to-day report that there was an engagement in Warrenton, Va., yesterday, in which our forces were successful, having driven the enemy out of the town. We were still hotly at it at the latest advices.

The rebel forces which have been engaged in the recent fights are mainly cavalry.

The following-named persons are among those wounded during the recent skirmishes in Virginia. They are at the several hospitals in Alexandria.

SEVENTY-FOURTH PENNSYLVANIA.

Lieut. Ford Hicks,	Gottfried Pritzbauer,
Gustavus Schaal,	Fred. Weier,
Wm. Hain,	Mathias Buck,
John McIntyre,	Henry Whitsell,
Ernest Miller,	Jasper Flisner,
Oliver Schaal,	Frank Isley.

SIXTY-FIRST OHIO.

Corp. Joseph B. Drew,	Samuel J. Rowe,
E. G. Raley,	Stephen Welch.
George Kent,	

FIRST OHIO BATTERY.

William Work.

SECOND OHIO BATTERY.

George McPherson.

FIRST NEW-YORK ARTILLERY.

Corp. Hines, Sergt. Jacob Hisek.

FOURTH NEW-YORK CAVALRY.

Charles Winchester.

THE RAID BY GENS. STUART AND LEE.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

MANASSAS, Sunday, Aug. 24.

Friday evening, about 8 o'clock, as your correspondent was in camp with the baggage and supply trains of Sumner's First Army Corps, south of Catlett's Station, an alarm was given that the rebel cavalry had attacked and taken the Station and were advancing upon us. For a time the consternation occasioned by so sudden and unexpected an attack was great, but by the cool and determined behavior of some of the officers and men order was soon restored. The Purnell Legion formed quickly and fought bravely, but, although crushed back by overwhelming numbers, stood their ground until reinforced. Then a regiment, the "Bucktails," under Col. KANE, of your city, covered themselves with glory.

Upon repairing to the station at daylight we found that last night the railroad train from Rappahannock reached there about 9 P. M., and was waiting for a mail to come up from Alexandria. In about an hour a cry was heard from the camp, ahead of the train, to "fall in men, we are attacked." So IT WAS; *true as preacher we were.* The rebel cavalry rode up to the engine and ordered the engineer to surrender. He refused and the cavalry fired several volleys at him, and at the same time fired into the rear of the train, which had attached *two passenger cars and one baggage car ahead of the engine.* The whole train was in an instant surrounded and all who dared to resist were surrounded and taken prisoners. As the rebels dismounted, the engineer drew the valve and some cars separated the train, leaving two car-loads of sick from Warrenton. Just as the train started, about thirty men of Company E, Purnell Legion, of Baltimore, advanced to the rear of the train and poured a volley into the rebel cavalry who had it surrounded.

The rebels fell back in a perfect "skedaddle," but in a few minutes rallied and charged most vigorously and took all the men prisoners.

The attack at Catlett's Station was "marked," and all the sick taken out South. The rebels then had their own way, and pillaged and plundered the sick hospital assistants. Two sutler wagons were plundered of such articles as the rebels wanted and then burned. The rebels remained near the *Station nearly five hours,* doing as they pleased. A fearful thunder-storm raged during the whole time of the attack. The lightning was almost blinding, and the thunder was most appallingly fierce. The rain fell in drenching torrents. While one of the rebel regiments was at work immediately at the Station, another dashed upon Gen. Pope's wagon-train, half a mile further up the road. The train was guarded by about two hundred of the Pennsylvania Bucktails, under Col. KANE, who had just joined them the previous day, since being mustered out Great Kane.

The men raised up and fired a volley in the darkness; the rebels fell back, but advanced again, and surrounding the whole party, took Col. KANE and some one hundred and forty-nine of his men prisoners. But Providence favoring, Col. KANE, encouraging the men, sent them out *one by one* to the rear in the corps, and when all were out, followed himself, and by the time the rebs were absorbed by the storm, escaped.

Some of the same gallant men charged on a body of the rebel cavalry, killing a large number of their horses, which lay along the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. Twenty men passed over to Pope's wagons, took all his fancy horses, pets, &c., and burned his new wagons. They also robbed and burned some sutler wagons, and three of the supply wagons, with all the equipage of Gen. Pope and others, which they did not want. Gen. McDowell's guard lay but a short distance off, and kept up a continuous fire, aided by a few "Bucktails" who had escaped previous to the surrounding. But the rebel fire and charge was too severe, and the men fell back.

The rebels took about half dozen horses from McDowell's train, and all his private stores, completely ransacking his mess-chests and wagon. Another party has crossed the railroad and gone down to Gens. BUCKNER and KNOX's supply-trains and headquarter-wagons.

They gave a tremendous shout, and charged down into the ravine, where Gens. BUCKNER and KNOX, upon the outside, guarded by some Wisconsin troops, who drew up and fired into the rebel cavalry, killing two and taking two prisoners, during a skirmish of nearly an hour. When the fire opened, Maj. WM. PARNUM, Division Quartermaster, Capt. FARR, GENERAL Brigade Quartermaster, and Capt. D. B. JONES, Commissary, ran out, mounted their horses, cheered the men, urging them to stand firm, and were taken prisoners.

An hour before daylight a squadron of the brave Col. ADAMS's First Maine Cavalry charged up the railroad, and the rebels at once *departed, thence for Warrenton.* In the commencement of this "break," one of the correspondents of the *Inquirer* was, with a friend, taken prisoner, but subsequently escaped from some of the cavalry. The two took to the scant woods, and crouched behind a stump until daylight appeared. During the time they heard the rebels conversing, and during the vivid flashes of lightning saw them head off our men prisoners.

A rebel Lieutenant, taken prisoner by the Wisconsin boys, who killed six and wounded six rebels, and secured six horses and two dead rebels—says that Friday noon, the rebel First Virginia, Col. O'BRIEN commanding, the Fifth Virginia and Ninth Virginia Cavalry, under Col. W. H. F. LEE, Jr., and Gen. STUART, with about 1,200 men, crossed the Rappahannock and came direct to Warrenton. Here they took a few prisoners, and the terrible storm of Friday night coming up, they halted until six o'clock P. M., when they made a dash to the railroad. STUART remained at Warrenton with one squadron. He says he heard JACKSON had gone across the river, but they had no infantry or artillery; he knows of no positions or numbers of the rebel army, but said they considered the taking of Washington as a sure thing in a short time.

About 7 A. M., Saturday, a squadron of rebel cavalry drove in our pickets on the Warrenton road, and the whole camp was again under arms; guards were called out, the teamsters formed their wagons in circles, with the horses inside, and all the guns were got out to make a desperate resistance; in a few minutes the cavalry were deployed out, and a body of cavalry coming up from towards Manassas proved to be the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, delaying as skirmishers. Such cheers as went from the men one seldom hears. Soon a long string of cars and engines, loaded with infantry, came up, and order and security again reigned. All the morning we heard one incessant roar of artillery down on the Rappahannock. We can learn no particulars. Up to last night there had been no fight, though it was believed the rebels were trying to throw a column of eighty thousand across the Rappahannock, above the railroad, to get in our rear.

The rebels were very ferocious, and in all their charges shouted, yelled, and swore, "Surrender or die!" A contraband, who came in this morning, says that a number of contrabands with him were cut down by the cavalry, and he only escaped by taking to the thicket. In the height of the panic this morning, we saw a number of stalwart negroes, with muskets, side by side with teamsters and soldiers. Our whole loss is about 300 prisoners, seven wagons and a hundred horses, a few killed and wounded. All our wounded and their own were taken off with them.

We have received the following names. Some may yet come in, but it was soon where we left, and most who were close by had come in:

Of the Purnell Legion, Maryland troops, there were killed: Company C—Frederick Simon, Pollard Weston. Missing—Frank Porter, James T. Alexander; L. R. Terry, J. Burns, Morris Devine.

First-Lieut. Rogers, Company B; Second-Lieut. Brooks, Company B.

Killed—Privates Herman, Company K, Ninetieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, in detail around Ricketts's wagons.

Additional prisoners taken by the rebels from the Purnell Legion, Maryland Volunteers—Capt. Gibson, Lieut. Reinder, Company A; T. B. Jones, G. W. Jones, James Giles. J. Morrison, Company D.

During the onset of the rebels after the wagons had been fired, they started back from the road to where Gen. MCKEAN's trains lay, intending to pay their attentions to them, but they were promptly met by a guard of about one hundred men, headed by the gallant Capt. J. B. MCDONALD, Commissary of MILROY's Brigade. His bravery and determination saved the train.

Capt. T. LOWRY, and his clerks of the Quartermaster's Department, secured the valuable papers and money belonging to the Government, and retired to a secluded place in the woods until the dash was over.

On Friday, one of the new recruits of the Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers was run over and killed, by a forage train, at Licking Creek, on the Alexandria and Orange Railroad. His name was not known. He was decently buried near the spot.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

From the Washington Star, Aug. 24.

We have the following additional particulars of the Confederate cavalry raid upon Catlett's Station: The train waiting was a switch, consisted of two passenger cars and five freight cars. Mr. S. S. LAWRENCE, of this city, belonging to the Quartermasters Department, was on the train at the time, and informs us that the first notice of the attack was the sound of firing outside. Some forty or fifty of the Bucktail Rifles, who were getting something to eat, rallied, and fired a volley at the Confederate cavalry as they swooped down upon them; but the cavalry came in such overwhelming numbers that the Bucktails were forced to take shelter behind trees, logs of wood, &c. Some of the passengers in the cars—Mr. LAWRENCE among the number—but meantime hastily ranged themselves by the side of the Bucktails, to aid in resisting the assault, but were also obliged to take cover from the numbers opposed to them. The Maryland Purnell Legion, stationed here, is said to have behaved very badly, and to have run away in a panic.

The Confederate cavalry took forty or fifty prisoners, destroyed a number of wagons, variously stated by different parties at from six to thirty, and carried off some 200 horses, mounting their prisoners on these horses. Among the prisoners were some 25 Ohio cavalry, surprised in their tents, who fell into line and surrendered without resistance. Six of the Bucktails were killed and eight wounded. Mr. LAWRENCE and three of the Bucktails saved themselves by crawling under the platform of the station-house, where they were for some time in the immediate vicinity of a rebel officer, who seated himself directly over them, conversing with another officer, and shouted to his men to "smoke out the d—d Yankees from their hiding-places." While they were under the platform, Col. FRANCIS LEE, (son of Gen. ROBERT LEE,) who was in command of the rebel cavalry, rode up to the station and called out to Mrs. CAMPBELL to tell his family "that he was well."

The enemy's force consisted of detachments of the First, Fourth and Ninth Virginia Cavalry, some 1,500 strong, picked men. They crossed the Rappahannock at Porter's Ford, two miles above the White Sulphur Springs, and lurked in the neighborhood of Warrenton during Thursday night.

It is singular that, though they stopped some hours at Catlett's Station, they did no injury to the railroad or telegraph. The train of cars at Catlett's escaped through the courage of a fireman, who worked the engine off the switch after the engineer in charge had skedaddled in fright. It is believed that the enemy retreated before daylight by the same route they approached.

Col. CLERY, Chief Quartermaster Army of Virginia, escaped by crawling away upon his hands and knees, pistol in hand, he having declared that he would die before surrendering.

The rebel loss at Catlett's is thought to have been about a dozen, from the number of ambulances they used in which to carry off their dead and wounded.

The canvalescents who so successfully repulsed the rebels numbered less than one hundred, and were under the command of Lieut. ELLIS, who, on the approach of the rebels, fraternized in the darkness of the night when they heard them coming on the opposite side of the road, and let into them so furiously that they (the rebels) thinking that a much larger force than they anticipated was present, retreated, leaving the Lieutenant a prisoner and one dead man on the field.

Shortly after the attack upon Catlett's, the same Confederate cavalry, or a portion of it, made a dash upon a section of the same wagon trains, which was guarded by some eighty invalid soldiers belonging to the Second, Sixth and Seventh Wisconsin Regiments, and Nineteenth Indiana, under a Wisconsin officer, also an invalid.

The Confederate commander galloped up and shouted, "Stack your arms, boys, run those wagons up and set fire to them, that's the order," evidently designing to pass himself off for a Federal officer. The reply was, "Who in hell are you, to give such orders!" accompanied by a volley, and the brave invalid soldiers immediately drew up in line, with fixed bayonets.

Three charges were made upon them by the Confederates, answered by three rounds of musketry, and upon receiving the last of these the Confederates turned tail and fled, minus their expected plunder; and minus also three of their number killed, ten horses killed, and twelve horses left behind in their flight, with the equality of cavalry equipments. But one of our men was injured—a Wisconsin soldier—who received a sabre-cut. The scene of this attack was about a mile from Catlett's. One of the rebels killed was recognized by parties in the neighborhood as a Corp. PENDLETON. It is feared that in the raid upon Catlett's, Lieut. Col. MYERS, Quartermaster McDowall's corps, and Capt. GOLDEN, Disbursing-Assistant to Col. CLERY, C. Q. M., Army of Virginia, were captured.

Lieut. L. C. MYERS, of the First Virginia Cavalry, who was captured on Friday night, was brought to the city yesterday and sent to the Old Capitol. He admits they had one killed—a corporal—and some ten or fifteen wounded. He also confirms the report that STUART has taken a whole brigade prisoners, with the exception of those who are killed or wounded.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE FRONT.

The rain of Friday afternoon and night, and Saturday last, in the vicinity of the Upper Rappahannock, served to swell the rivers so as to make it unfordable anywhere below the mountains, a few miles back of Warrenton Springs, which, of course, put a stop to efforts of the rebel army on its western and southern bank to repeat their apparent attempts of Thursday and Friday last to cross the river in force. Nevertheless, the artillery firing at nearly all the fords, from the Springs down to Fredericksburg, was kept up on Saturday and yesterday with more or less spirit, but with no results that have been deemed sufficiently important to be reported here by persons coming from that quarter.

We hear that the Seventh Ohio and Twenty-third New-York, early on Saturday morning, crossed the river to the side occupied by the Confederates, and recrossed with difficulty, (owing to the rapidity of the river's rise,) and with some loss from their engagement with the opposing enemy.

At the same time, at a different ford, a rebel brigade managed to force its way across, and is said to have been mostly cut off from its support by the rising water. We have rumors that two regiments of it were either cut up or captured by the portion of STOREL's force opposite whose position they crossed the river.

In the course of Saturday, Brig.-Gen. BERRY, of Philadelphia, while serving in the immediate vicinity of the ford and railroad bridge at the Rappahannock station, was killed by a shell.

It seems to be believed in military circles here that up to this forenoon the total Union loss in defending the fords between Fredericksburgh and Warrenton Springs, from Wednesday last until this morning, will be covered by 250. We have no data on which to venture an estimate of the rebel loss, though, as they were repulsed in at least a dozen different seeming efforts to effect a crossing in force, the probability is that they must have suffered largely. This is certainly true, [illegible] movements on the river bank mean more than so many feints, to conceal their purpose of operating seriously elsewhere.

While we do not think it proper to describe, at this time, either the position or the movements of our own troops in front of the enemy, we may state that our fear for to-day is that the latter will retreat within forty-eight hours, in as hot haste as that in which they advanced last week from Gordonsville, taking advantage of the existing comparatively high state of the river to enable them to get away, if possible, without instant pursuit. If they seriously intended to cross the Rappahannock, there can be little doubt that they will do so, as all their efforts to cross, up to late advices from there, were signal failures.

We learn that the rebel column that came east by way of Orange Court-house, crossed the Rapidan at Raccoon Ford, and made directly for the Rappahannock at Kelly's Mill and Ford, and the ford at the crossing of the railroad, via Stevensburgh and Brandy; thus leaving Culpepper Court-house six or seven miles to their left.

Up to Friday morning no rebel force had passed through Culpepper Court-house, except a body of some 300 cavalry, operating as a sort of flank-guard.

P. S.—We have every reason to believe that there has been but very little, if any, firing across the Rappahannock to-day.

LIST OF WOUNDED SENT TO ALEXANDRIA AND WASHINGTON.

The following is a list of wounded who have been sent from the Rappahannock to Alexandria and Washington:

Corporal William T. Collins, Co. A, 2d U. S. Sharpshooters—ball in thigh, splintering bone. Amputated at junction upper and middle thighs.

Jas. H. Walters, 146th N. Y. S. M.—shell wound, left leg amputated 2½ inches below knee joint.

Wm. O. Daniels, Co. I, 294 N. Y. V.—bullet through right hand, finger removed.

Preston Cooper, 2d U. S. S.—wound by shell.

Sergeant John Oliver, Co. K, 146th N. Y. S. M.—contused wound, scalp.

Christopher Campbell, Co. B, 86th N. Y. V.—musket ball through hip joint.

John Bilow, 1st N. Y. Artillery—right breast.

Jesse Brock, Co. I, 1st N. Y. Artillery—right side and foot.

C. Christian, Co. B, 5th Virginia—left knee.

O. Mooney, Co. D, 5th Virginia—right arm.

Capt. Merryman, Co. F, 5th Virginia—left knee.

C. McGuier, Co. D, 5th Virginia—head.

J. R. Perkins, Co. D, 5th Virginia—right elbow.

Wm. Clay, Co. K, 5th Virginia—right side.

N. O. Daniels, Co. I, 23d New-York—right hand.

Corp. C. Brady, Co. K, 14th N. Y.—right side and foot.

Sergt. J. Oliver, Co. K, 14th New-York—head.

Wm. Work, Co. K, Ohio Battery—left leg.

G. McPherson, Co. E, Ohio Battery—head.

Wm. C. White, 1st New-Jersey Cavalry—foot.

J. J. Cross, 1st New-Jersey Cavalry—finger and leg.

Sergt. J. J. Hobenack, 1st N. J. Cavalry—leg.

W. W. Richard, 1st New-Jersey Cavalry—shoulder.

M. Kellyhan, 1st New-Jersey Cavalry—hip.

C. C. Ribbons, 1st New-Jersey Cavalry—arm.

R. McDonald, Harris Light Cavalry—ribs.

Corp. J. Burlingame, Harris Light Cav.—shoulder.

W. Hicscox, Harris Light Cavalry—lung.

C. S. Barker, Harris Light Cavalry—shoulder.

Wm. Hain, Co. I, 74th Penn.—left elbow.

Corp. Ed. McGlaughlin, Co. —, 61st Ohio—left leg.

Lieut. Welch, Co. I, 61st Ohio—left side and arm.

H. Wissels, Co. I, 74th Penn.—right shoulder.

B. G. Reddy, Co. D, 61st Ohio—right thigh.

And. Beck, Co. I, 74th Pennsylvania—right elbow.

A. Wunderlich, Co. H, 74th Penn.—left arm.

N. Hall, 5th Virginia—face and neck.

Corp. J. B. Deane, Co. H, 61st Ohio—right thigh.

Sergt. G. Hoegler, Co. A, 74th Penn.—right foot.

O. Sabarr, Co. H, 74th Pennsylvania—both legs.

T. Gerster, Co. B, 74th Pennsylvania—right arm.

E. Miller, Co. D, 74th Penn.—left shoulder.

F. Bohr, Co. A, 74th Pennsylvania—left leg.

J. Dennis, Co. E, 61st Ohio—right arm.

Lieut. Hoburg, Co. E, 74th Pennsylvania—hip.

Ord. Sergt. Herrig, Co. G, 74th Penn.—right leg.

Sergt. Xavier Mahler, Co. B, 74th Pa.—hip, serious.

J. Waicher, Co. G, 74th Penn.—left hand and thigh.

J. Back, Co. B, 74th Pennsylvania—left foot.

B. Schell, Co. G, 74th Pennsylvania—left thigh.

W. H. Morgan, Co. E, 61st Ohio—head.

G. W. Fultz, Co. A, 61st Ohio—right thigh.

M. McCormick, Co. A, 61st Ohio—right hip.

J. J. Mitchell, Co. I, 5th Virginia—left shoulder.

J. McCawley, Co. H, 61st Ohio—left hip.

G. School, Co. B, 74th Penn.—right shoulder.

Christian New, Co. F, 74th Penn.—head, serious.

W. Burkner, Co. I, 75th Ohio—side and left elbow.

Wm. Eynhardt, Co. I, 75th Ohio—wound through bowels.

——Genone—left cook and wrist.

J. Walker, Co. K, 74th Pennsylvania—left side and left arm.

L. L. Steele, Co. H, 5th Va.—shell wound, left eye.

M. Travers, Co. F, 61st Ohio—abdomen.

George Kent, Co. H, 61st Ohio—right arm.

L. Smith, Co. G, 74th Pennsylvania—left heel.

J. Mangalt, Co. A, 74th Pennsylvania—abdomen.

Lieut. Heck, Co. I, 74th Pennsylvania—right thigh.

G. Ogden, Co. G, 25th Ohio—left thigh bone fractured.

CRONIER'S NEW-YORK BATTERY.

Wounded.

Capt. Cronier, Lieut. Stocking, Sergt. And. Young.

Killed.

George W. Ford.

THIRD MARYLAND.

Killed.

Lewis Brown.

HARRIS LIGHT CAVALRY.

Killed.

Sergt. Irwin, Co. G.

Corp. Treasdale, Co. C.

Thomas Sexton, Co. D.

Wounded.

Chief Bugler Baker—shoulder.

—— McDonald, Co. L—right arm.

William Scott, Co. F—abdomen.

Corp. Buntingame, Co. G—left collar-bone.

—— Elsworth, Co. C—left collar-bone.

Timothy House, Co. G—spent ball in arm.

John Oakford, Co. G—spent ball in back.

Charles Hall, Co. M—cheek wound, shoulder.

Rien F. Decilittie, Co. B—fracture collar-bone.

Missing.

J. Lee, Co. F.

Killed.

Capt. Buell, Reserve Ohio Artillery.

Died at Boston Station, Aug. 22.

Martin Travers, Co. F, 61st Ohio.

Wm. Everhart, Co. G, 75th Ohio.

MISCELLANEOUS.

P. McGovern, Co. H, 152d N. Y.—both hands.

Geo. W. Fultz, Co. A, 5th Ohio—left hip.

Jas. R. Smith, Co. H, 86th Penn.—side, serious.

Lieut. Hohers, Co. E, 74th Penn.—right side.

Jno. Betts, Co. A, 75th Ohio—amputation left shoulder joint.

Fred. Harbison, Co. A, 60th New-York—typhoid.

Thos. Sweney, Co. K, 1st Ohio—left hip.

Lieut. Thos. Phillbin, Co. B, 4th New-York Cavalry—left hand.

L. Beale, Co. K, 12th Mass.—forehead, slight.

Edw. Gehrin, Co. E, 86th N. Y.—left hand.

John Lea'y, Co. L, 1st New-York—thigh.

Oscar Franz, Co. H, 103d Penn.—finger.

Fleming Saw, Co. J, 9th Penn.—shell wound.

FIRST RHODE ISLAND CAVALRY.

Sergt. John Brown, Co. E; Edwin Myer, Co. B; Joan Williams, Co. B—taken prisoners.

NEWS FROM PORT royal.

Arrival of the Gunboat Unadilla—The Health of the Troops Good—The Rebel Ram at Savannah a Failure, &c.

The U. S. steam gunboat *Unadilla*, Commander COLLINS, arrived at this port yesterday from Port Royal Aug. 20, and Delaware Breakwater 26th, at 6:30 P. M. She reports, Aug. 22, off Cape Hatteras, passed steamship *Ericsson*, from Port Royal for Hampton Roads, having in tow ship *Planter*.

Everything remained quiet at Port Royal. The health of those attached to the squadron, as well as that of the troops, was good.

The excitement concerning the rebel ram expected from Savannah had entirely subsided—deserters having reported that she was a failure, that she leaked badly, and could not be steered.

The *Unadilla* has the following officers:

Commander, N. COLLINS; Executive Officer and Acting Master, Edward Van Slice; Acting Masters, Wm. L. Tuttle, Peter N. Cruse; First Assistant Engineer, (Acting Chief,) Edward Marsland; Assistant Surgeon, C. T. Hubbard; A. A. Paymaster, Geo. R. Tripp; Third Assistant Engineers, E. H. Thurston, H. L. Leonard and Fredk. Bull, Jr.; Quartermaster's Mates, Wm. H. Brice and George E. Thomas; Captain's Clerk, J. Collins.

Assault on a Keeper in Sing Sing Prison.

SING SING, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 26.

A convict in the Sing Sing prison named JOHN BAHR, committed an unprovoked and brutal assault upon keeper DAVID W. DICKMAN yesterday morning. He struck the keeper in the face with a heavy stave, rendering him insensible, and inflicting a serious, if not fatal wound, and would have killed him had not the other convicts interfered. But little hopes are entertained of Mr. DICKMAN's recovery.

ARRIVAL OF THE TEUTONIA.

Important Correspondence Between Secretary Seward and Earl Russell.

A Letter from Mr. Seward, Written in May Last.

Earl Russell's Answer, Written in July.

Position of England on the American Struggle.

ENTIRE NEUTRALITY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

A Fling at the Restrictions upon the Press in America.

The following important correspondence is received by the *Teutonic*, from Southampton on the 19th inst., which arrived at an early hour this morning:

No. 1.

MR. ADAMS TO EARL RUSSELL.

(Received June 21.)

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, LONDON, June 20, 1862.

MY LORD: I have the honor to transmit to your lordship a copy of the dispatch from the Secretary of State to me of the 28th ult., which I desired to read to you in my interview of yesterday, but which I found I had accidentally left at home. Renewing, &c.,

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

Inclosure in No. 1.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. ADAMS.

WASHINGTON, May 28, 1862.

SIR: Your dispatch of the 6th of May has been received.

There is a statement in the public journals that thirty vessels which had left British ports with a common design to run our blockade, have gathered at Nassau, and that they are now remaining there awaiting the relaxation of the blockade at some of the Southern ports which the President has permitted to take place on the 1st of June, preferring to avail themselves of that lawful privilege rather than perpetrate in their prohibited operations. I think, therefore, that we may congratulate ourselves upon having advanced to a new stage in our intercourse with maritime Powers affecting the present troubles in the United States, a stage at which motives of sympathy in foreign countries with the insurgents, derived from the pressure of the blockade, will disappear.

This stage is also marked by another improvement of the case—namely, the withdrawal from the ocean of the pirates who have occasionally sought shelter and protection in friendly ports, while committing depredations on American commerce.

Under the President's instructions, I desire to improve the position thus obtained, to confer, if our representatives abroad shall think it discreet, with the friendly Nations, upon the prospects of the war and their future course in regard to it.

By way of introduction, I beg to recall to your recollection the facts that, at the earliest proper moment, I set forth most distinctly the opinion of this Government that the mutual interests, present and permanent, of all maritime nations, including this country, require the preservation of harmonious relations between them, and that the same interests demand that, so far as possible, peace shall prevail throughout the world, and especially in the United States and upon the American continent.

In explanation of these views, I set forth the opinion that the industrial systems of Western Europe and the United States, including their agriculture, manufactures, and commerce are, in some respects, to be regarded less as distinct national systems than as one general combination of agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial agencies, in which a jar in one country necessarily produces disturbance in all others, so that a serious disorganization of the machinery employed in production here cannot fail to result in derangement, probably in disaster, everywhere abroad.

There are now some painful evidences that these speculations were not unsound. There is distress among the peasantry of Ireland, in the manufacturing towns of Belgium, and the wine-presses and silkcents in some parts of France seeming to be coming to a dead stand. All the sufferers—I will not stop to inquire how justly—trace their misfortunes to the civil war of the United States. It is manifest that what the European nations want is an end of that war as speedy, and leaving the industrial system of this country as little disorganized as possible. It would seem impossible for any considerate person to doubt that this is the very consummation which the Government of the United States must want even more than it can be desired by the European States. This Government has expressed that want earnestly, decisively, sometimes, perhaps, even impatiently. Nevertheless, the war has continued a whole year against the wishes of Europe as well as of America. A new campaign is even beginning. In order to determine whether it is likely to reach the desired end, it will not be unprofitable to consider the causes of its prolongation to the present period. This Government at the beginning assumed, and it has constantly indicated, that the Union could, must, and should be preserved. On the other hand, the European nations, when they saw the storm burst upon the country, either doubted, or actually disbelieved the possibility of that great salvation. Europe had but a subordinate and indirect interest in the great problem, and it supposed that if the United States could be only convinced that the Union could not in the end be preserved, they would at once forego the contest, and consent to a National dissolution, which it was erroneously thought would be followed by peace, while we knew that it would only be the beginning of endless war. Thus, European opinion [illegible] favored the insurgents and encouraged them with ephemeral sympathies and unreal expectations of foreign intervention, and has thus protracted the war to the present time.

Certainly this Government and the American people are even more confident of the preservation of the Union now than they were a year ago, and are, therefore, even less likely now than they were then to accept peace, with the inconceivable pains and perils of dissolution. Can it be presumptuous, then, for us to ask European statesmen to review, in the light of the events of the war, the opinion which they formed at so early a stage of it, that the existing state might, perhaps, properly be deemed a prejudice?

Of course, in such a review the observer would not overlook the contrast between the position which the Federal Government held a year ago and its present situation. Then it had been practically expelled, with all its authorities, civil, military, and naval, from every State south of the Potomac, Ohio, and Missouri Rivers, while it was held in close siege in this Capital, cut off from communication with even the States which had remained loyal.

Now it has virtually relieved all the positions it so early lost on the seaboard; it possesses the Mississippi and all the great natural highways, and has forced the insurgents to battle in the most inaccessible part of the insurrectionary district. The forces and the resources of the Government are unexhausted and increasing. Those of the insurgents are diminished and becoming nearly exhausted.

No one, either here or in Europe, now contests these strong facts. The only argument opposed to them is that the insurgents have determined not to acknowledge the authority of the Union. The evidence of this is a certain resolute and defiant tone maintained by their organ.

Certainly, so long as the insurgents have any hope of ultimate success they could not be expected to discourse otherwise than in just such a tone, nor will they fail to cherish such a hope, so long as they find a willingness to meet it with sympathy in Europe. The very last advices which came from that quarter previous to the arrival there of the news of the fall of New-Orleans and Norfolk were full of speculations about some newly-conceived form of intervention.

It is well to remember that the insurgents are men, and that they may reasonably be expected to speak and to act like other belligerent factions under similar conditions. So, also, being men, and subject to the laws which determine the economy of society, they must in all cases conform themselves, however unwilling, to the circumstances by which they are surrounded. They cannot, more than other masses of men, determine for themselves under one state of circumstances, what they will do under a different one. A writer upon war advises brave men never to sell their colors to the star, remarking that if they shall be able, and find it desirable, they can maintain it; these writers adding, (while it will be more convenient to lower it if they shall find themselves unable or no longer desirous to keep it flying. But, speaking practically, what has been the result thus far in the present case? Has disloyalty been found an indomitable sentiment in this war? It pervaded even this Capital and this District at the beginning of the strife. It no longer exists here. It divided Maryland, and provoked conflict there. The Union is now as strong in that State as in any one of the always loyal States. It convulsed Missouri to the position of a new Confederacy. Missouri is now ordered and counted among the loyal States. It placed Kentucky in an attitude of neutrality; but Kentucky is to-day firm, resolute, and even self-devoted to the Union. In other regions where disloyalty was more general, such as Eastern Virginia, Tennessee, and Louisiana and North Carolina, acquiescence under the Federal authorities has promptly followed their appearance there, and the preliminary steps are taken for the restoration of the laws of the Union. It is a simple fact that loyalty reappears everywhere just so fast as the successes of the Government are deemed sufficient to afford a guarantee for reliance upon its protection. The Disunionists, even in their strongest holds, are not a people, but only a faction, surrounded by loyal fellow-citizens, and silenced there by terrors and sacrifices in many places; but, nevertheless, too few and feeble to warrant the revival of any district or any State to the Union, in the presence and under the protection of the Federal authorities.

The President asks foreign nations to consider that we are only at the end of one year now, and yet the whole effective mass of the insurrectionary region has been brought into the field by conscription. The credit of the revolution is dead before the first dollar has been raised by taxation to support it, and the territory which must bear taxation is at once reduced to the narrowest limits, and is exhausted of its wealth and supplies.

The power of a losing faction under any circumstances must continually grow less. But that of the Disunionists is abating under the operation of a cause peculiar to themselves which it is now my duty to bring forward—I mean the practice of African Slavery.

I am aware that in regard to this point I am opening a subject which was early interdicted in this correspondence. The reason for the interdiction, and the reason for a departure from it, are, however, equally obvious. It was properly left out of view, so long as might be reasonably hoped that by the practice of magnanimity this Government might cover that weakness of the insurgents, without encouraging them to persevere in their treasonable conspiracy against the Union. They have protracted the war a year, notwithstanding this forbearance of the Government, and yet they persist in invoking foreign arms to end a domestic strife, while they have forced Slavery into such prominence that it cannot be overlooked.

The region where the insurrection still remains flagrant embraces all or parts of several States, with a white population of 4,500,000 and a negro population of 3,500,000, chiefly slaves. It is thus seen to be a war between two parties of the white race, not only in the presence, but in the very midst of the enslaved negro race.

It is notorious—we could not conceal the fact if we would—that the dispute between them arose out of questions in which the negro race have a deep and lasting interest, and that their sympathies, wishes and interests naturally, necessarily, inevitably, fall on the side of the Union. Such a civil war between two parties of the white race, in such a place and under such circumstances, could not be expected to continue long before the negro race would begin to manifest some sensibility and some excitement. We have arrived at that stage already. Everywhere the African laborer is deserting his post, and refusing to work for his master. Wherever the National army advances into the insurrectionary region, African bondsmen, escaping from their insurrectionary masters, come out to meet it, and offer their service and labor in whatever capacity they may be desired. So many of these bondsmen have, even without the invitation, and often against the opposition of the Federal military and naval authorities, made their way from bondage among the insurgents to freedom among the loyalists, that the Government has already employed large numbers of them, and urgent necessity will compel it to employ them on all the insurgent soil, if the war shall continue indefinitely, as many as 1,000 escape every day; and as the army advances the number increases. If the war should continue indefinitely, every slave will become, not only a free man, but an abolitionist. If the insurgents shall resist their escape, how could they hope to prevent the civil war they have inaugurated from degenerating into a servile war? True, a servile population, especially one so long enslaved as the Africans in the insurrectionary States, require time and trial before they can organize a servile war; but if the war continues indefinitely, a servile war is only a question of time. The problem then is, whether the strife shall be left to go on to that point. The Government animated by a just regard for the general welfare, including that of the insurrectionary States, adopts a policy designed at once to save the Union and rescue society from that fearful catastrophe, while it consults the ultimate peaceful relief of the Nation from Slavery. It cannot be necessary to prove to any enlightened statesman that the labor of the African in the insurrectionary region is at present indispensable as a resource of the insurgents for continuing the war, nor is it now necessary to show that this same labor is the basis of the whole industrial system of the insurrectionary States, employed in the production of cotton, tobacco and rice, and on the free labor of the other States, employed in producing cereals, out of which combined productions arises the demand for European productions, materials and fabrics. The disorganization of industry, which is already revealing itself in the insurrectionary States, cannot but impair their ability to prosecute the war, and at the same time result indirectly in greater distress in Europe.

On the other hand, this disorganization operates for less injuriously at present to the Federal Government and to the loyal States. Every African laborer who escapes from his service is not only lost to the support of the insurrection, but he brings an accession to the productive number of the loyal States, and to the extent increases their ability to continue the contest in which they are judiciously engaged. The failure of foreign importation as heretofore, in return for the exportation of Southern staples stimulates the manufacturing industry of the loyal States. Immigration is accelerated by an activity in those States resulting from conflict. Immigration and the progress of the war. Thus has the phenomenon appeared, disappointing so many prophecies in Europe, that the war impoverishes and exhausts only the insurrectionists, and not the Union. Itself not assured that these effects would be perpetual. I know there is a reckoning for every nation that has the misfortune to be involved in a war, and I do not expect for the United States any exemption from that inexorable law; but it is enough for my present purpose that the penalties are neither more severe nor more imminent than the loyal States can endure, while bringing this unhappy contest to its desired conclusion. Let us now suppose that any one or more European States should think it right or expedient to intervene by force to oblige the United States to accept a compromise of their sovereignty. What other effect could it produce than to render inevitable and even hasty on, that servile war, so completely destructive of all European interests in this country, which this Government so studiously strives to avoid? I know that the danger of any foreign nation attempting such a policy, if it has ever existed, has passed, as I am happy in knowing that no foreign Government has ever threatened such intervention, while several magnanimous Governments have repudiated all unfriendly designs. I have put forward that hypothesis only by way of preface to a question not less significant—namely, what must be the effect of such a policy abroad as will encourage the insurgents with hopes of an intervention which is never to occur? Is not that effect visible in the obstinacy of the insurgents, in their destruction of the cotton and tobacco already cultivated, and liable to be brought into commerce by the return of peace, and in their studied neglect of the planting the seeds of their staples, and turning so much of the African labor as they are able to save into the production of supplies of provision and forage, to enable them to continue the war?

The effect will be further developed as time goes on, in opening a way for that servile war, which, if it shall be permitted to come, will produce infinite suffering throughout the world, and can only at last result in an entirely new system of trade and commerce between the United States and all foreign nations.

I need not say that these views are not grounded on any proceedings or expectations of the British Government, and are to be submitted to them only, as they will be to other States, from a strong desire on the part of the President that the true condition of the present strife may be everywhere fully understood.

I am, &c., WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

No. 2.

EARL RUSSELL TO MR. STUART.

FOREIGN OFFICE,

THE YELLOW FEVER.

The Deaths in a Week Reported at Public Interments and Cemeteries in Yellow Fever.

NUMBER ONE.

The police in Fernbo is not simply a body organized with a view to the prevention and detection of crime and misdemeanors. It is the executive of the thousand and one laws and regulations of the Government by which the business of the city is transacted. Besides the duties of this kind, which are constantly recurring from the fact that the police are called upon to enforce the laws, they have a multitude of other duties to perform, which are not so generally known. Among these is the duty of preventing fires, and of rendering assistance in case of fire. Then, again, they are charged with the duty of preventing the obstruction of the streets, and of keeping them free from all kinds of nuisances. They are also charged with the duty of preventing the violation of the Sunday laws, and of the laws regulating the sale of liquors. They are also charged with the duty of preventing the violation of the laws regulating the public markets, and of preventing the sale of unwholesome provisions. They are also charged with the duty of preventing the violation of the laws regulating the sale of milk, and of preventing the sale of milk from diseased cows. They are also charged with the duty of preventing the violation of the laws regulating the sale of bread, and of preventing the sale of bread of short weight. They are also charged with the duty of preventing the violation of the laws regulating the sale of coal, and of preventing the sale of coal of short weight. They are also charged with the duty of preventing the violation of the laws regulating the sale of wood, and of preventing the sale of wood of short measure. They are also charged with the duty of preventing the violation of the laws regulating the sale of hay, and of preventing the sale of hay of short weight. They are also charged with the duty of preventing the violation of the laws regulating the sale of gunpowder, and of preventing the sale of gunpowder of inferior quality. They are also charged with the duty of preventing the violation of the laws regulating the sale of lumber, and of preventing the sale of lumber of short measure. They are also charged with the duty of preventing the violation of the laws regulating the sale of fuel, and of preventing the sale of fuel of short weight. They are also charged with the duty of preventing the violation of the laws regulating the sale of meat, and of preventing the sale of meat of short weight. They are also charged with the duty of preventing the violation of the laws regulating the sale of fish, and of preventing the sale of fish of short weight. They are also charged with the duty of preventing the violation of the laws regulating the sale of vegetables, and of preventing the sale of vegetables of short weight. They are also charged with the duty of preventing the violation of the laws regulating the sale of fruit, and of preventing the sale of fruit of short weight. They are also charged with the duty of preventing the violation of the laws regulating the sale of flour, and of preventing the sale of flour of short weight. They are also charged with the duty of preventing the violation of the laws regulating the sale of meal, and of preventing the sale of meal of short weight. They are also charged with the duty of preventing the violation of the laws regulating the sale of grain, and of preventing the sale of grain of short weight. They are also charged with the duty of preventing the violation of the laws regulating the sale of seed, and of preventing the sale of seed of short weight. They are also charged with the duty of preventing the violation of the laws regulating the sale of potatoes, and of preventing the sale of potatoes of short weight. They are also charged with the duty of preventing the violation of the laws regulating the sale of onions, and of preventing the sale of onions of short weight. They are also charged with the duty of preventing the violation of the laws regulating the sale of turnips, and of preventing the sale of turnips of short weight. They are also charged with the duty of preventing the violation of the laws regulating the sale of carrots, and of preventing the sale of carrots of short weight. They are also charged with the duty of preventing the violation of the laws regulating the sale of parsnips, and of preventing the sale of parsnips of short weight. They are also charged with the duty of preventing the violation of the laws regulating the sale of beets, and of preventing the sale of beets of short weight. They are also charged with the duty of preventing the violation of the laws regulating the sale of cabbages, and of preventing the sale of cabbages of short weight. They are also charged with the duty of preventing the violation of the laws regulating the sale of cauliflowers, and of preventing the sale of cauliflowers of short weight. They are also charged with the duty of preventing the violation of the laws regulating the sale of broccoli, and of preventing the sale of broccoli of short weight. They are also charged with the duty of preventing the violation of the laws regulating the sale of asparagus, and of preventing the sale of asparagus of short weight. They are also charged with the duty of preventing the violation of the laws regulating the sale of artichokes, and of preventing the sale of artichokes of short weight. They are also charged with the duty of preventing the violation of the laws regulating the sale of salsify, and of preventing the sale of salsify of short weight. They are also charged with the duty of preventing the violation of the laws regulating the sale of scorzonera, and of preventing the sale of scorzonera of short weight. They are also charged with the duty of preventing the violation of the laws regulating the sale of kohlrabi, and of preventing the sale of kohlrabi of short weight. They are also charged with the duty of preventing the violation of the laws regulating the sale of rutabaga, and of preventing the sale of rutabaga of short weight. They are also charged with the duty of preventing the violation of the laws regulating the sale of mangel-wurzel, and of preventing the sale of mangel-wurzel of short weight. They are also charged with the duty of preventing the violation of the laws regulating the sale of sugar-beet, and of preventing the sale of sugar-beet of short weight. They are also charged with the duty of preventing the violation of the laws regulating the sale of mangold-wurzel, and of preventing the sale of mangold-wurzel of short weight. They are also charged with the duty of preventing the violation of the laws regulating the sale of swede, and of preventing the sale of swede of short weight. They are also charged with the duty of preventing the violation of the laws regulating the sale of white turnip, and of preventing the sale of white turnip of short weight. They are also charged with the duty of preventing the violation of the laws regulating the sale of yellow turnip, and of preventing the sale of yellow turnip of short weight. They are also charged with the duty of preventing the violation of the laws regulating the sale of red turnip, and of preventing the sale of red turnip of short weight. They are also charged with the duty of preventing the violation of the laws regulating the sale of green turnip, and of preventing the sale of green turnip of short weight. They are also charged with the duty of preventing the violation of the laws regulating the sale of purple turnip, and of preventing the sale of purple turnip of short weight. They are also charged with the duty of preventing the violation of the laws regulating the sale of white turnip, and of preventing the sale of white turnip of short weight. They are also charged with the duty of preventing the violation of the laws regulating the sale of yellow turnip, and of preventing the sale of yellow turnip of short weight. They are also charged with the duty of preventing the violation of the laws regulating the sale of red turnip, and of preventing the sale of red turnip of short weight. They are also charged with the duty of preventing the violation of the laws regulating the sale of green turnip, and of preventing the sale of green turnip of short weight. They are also charged with the duty of preventing the violation of the laws regulating the sale of purple turnip, and of preventing the sale of purple turnip of short weight.

The Fernbo Police is administrative, municipal and judicial. Every matter pertaining to the preservation of the peace, the prevention and detection of crime, the punishment of criminals, the recovery of stolen property, the execution of the civil and criminal process of the courts, the regulation of the markets, the inspection of weights and measures, the licensing of hackney coaches, the prevention of fires, the saving of life and property at fires, the prevention of accidents in the streets, the prevention of obstructions in the streets, the prevention of disorderly conduct in the streets, the prevention of violations of the Sunday laws, the prevention of violations of the liquor laws, the prevention of violations of the laws regulating the sale of milk, the prevention of violations of the laws regulating the sale of bread, the prevention of violations of the laws regulating the sale of coal, the prevention of violations of the laws regulating the sale of wood, the prevention of violations of the laws regulating the sale of hay, the prevention of violations of the laws regulating the sale of gunpowder, the prevention of violations of the laws regulating the sale of lumber, the prevention of violations of the laws regulating the sale of fuel, the prevention of violations of the laws regulating the sale of meat, the prevention of violations of the laws regulating the sale of fish, the prevention of violations of the laws regulating the sale of vegetables, the prevention of violations of the laws regulating the sale of fruit, the prevention of violations of the laws regulating the sale of flour, the prevention of violations of the laws regulating the sale of meal, the prevention of violations of the laws regulating the sale of grain, the prevention of violations of the laws regulating the sale of seed, the prevention of violations of the laws regulating the sale of potatoes, the prevention of violations of the laws regulating the sale of onions, the prevention of violations of the laws regulating the sale of turnips, the prevention of violations of the laws regulating the sale of carrots, the prevention of violations of the laws regulating the sale of parsnips, the prevention of violations of the laws regulating the sale of beets, the prevention of violations of the laws regulating the sale of cabbages, the prevention of violations of the laws regulating the sale of cauliflowers, the prevention of violations of the laws regulating the sale of broccoli, the prevention of violations of the laws regulating the sale of asparagus, the prevention of violations of the laws regulating the sale of artichokes, the prevention of violations of the laws regulating the sale of salsify, the prevention of violations of the laws regulating the sale of scorzonera, the prevention of violations of the laws regulating the sale of kohlrabi, the prevention of violations of the laws regulating the sale of rutabaga, the prevention of violations of the laws regulating the sale of mangel-wurzel, the prevention of violations of the laws regulating the sale of sugar-beet, the prevention of violations of the laws regulating the sale of mangold-wurzel, the prevention of violations of the laws regulating the sale of swede, the prevention of violations of the laws regulating the sale of white turnip, the prevention of violations of the laws regulating the sale of yellow turnip, the prevention of violations of the laws regulating the sale of red turnip, the prevention of violations of the laws regulating the sale of green turnip, the prevention of violations of the laws regulating the sale of purple turnip

The Hero-Town Times

Wednesday Morning, August 27, 1862.

LAW REPORTS.

United States District Court.

FRIZE.

The steamer Metropolis, her tackle and cargo, vs. The United States.—Brief, 3.—This vessel and cargo was captured off Chatterton harbor July 31, 1862, and brought into this port by a prize master on the 1st inst. The libel alleges that the vessel was found at anchor in Chatterton harbor, and that the cargo was shipped by the owners of the vessel, and consigned to parties in the city of Hero-Town. The claimant denies

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Under Sail—Jocko, or the Brazilian Ape—The Three Flying Trapezes.

WALLACK'S—The Iron Master—Working her Change.

WINTER GARDEN—The Heidelberg.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Gen. Tom Thumb, Con. Nutt, Aquaria, &c., at all hours. A Talented Farce Company, at 2 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

MILNOR'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—Opera, Ballet and Pantomime.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—Hall of Minstrelsy—No. 585 Broadway.

BUHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—"Cinderella and her Sisters" and Other Fine Pictures, from 9A. M. to 9 P. M.

BUSSELDORF GALLERY—No. 543 Broadway—Exhibition of Paintings, &c.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 539 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We gather from various sources a variety of interesting information from our armies in Virginia—all of it, we are glad to say, of an encouraging character. Passengers from Virginia, who reached Washington yesterday, report that there was an engagement at Warrenton on Monday, in which our forces were successful, having driven the enemy out of the town. We infer from this that the rebels have been making strenuous efforts to turn our right flank, as Warrenton is some distance this side of the Rappahannock. Our dispatch further states, however, that the rebel forces which have been engaged in the recent skirmishes are mainly cavalry, and it is probable that the force at Warrenton was of this character, and was not very formidable. A heavy rain occurred on Friday afternoon and night and continued through Saturday in the vicinity of the Upper Rappahannock. This swelled the river so as to make it unfordable below the mountains back of Warrenton, and of course put at an end all efforts of the rebel army to cross until the river shall again fall. There was artillery firing, nevertheless, at nearly all the fords through Saturday and Sunday, but with results which have not been deemed worthy of reporting. There is a rumor the rebels have been moving a heavy force in the direction of Luray, to operate in the Shenandoah Valley, but no doubt Gen. Pope has taken measures to guard against any disaster in that direction.

The rebels have tried their hand at recapturing Fort Donelson, but have failed. The fort, garrisoned by four companies of the Seventy-first Ohio Regiment, under command of Major Mabee, was attacked on Monday by the force of rebels under Col. Woodward—the same which captured Clarksville—but the Ohio boys repulsed the assailants, killing and wounding thirty of them. The rebel force consisted of 850 infantry, 350 cavalry, and two pieces of artillery.

News from Memphis, which we publish this morning, renders it probable that Breckinridge has thought better of his intention to make a second attack on Baton Rouge. It is stated that he is moving his entire army up to Stentobia, on the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, about forty-two miles below Memphis, and that his cavalry are scouring Northern Mississippi, and impressing every man under fifty years of age.

A letter to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, dated Cumberland Gap, Aug. 19, says: "This place is completely surrounded by the enemy. His pickets are within four miles of the Gap, and extend entirely across the mountain. He is 20,000 strong in front, and reinforcements are still arriving from Knoxville. A heavy force has gone through Big Creek and Rogers' Gap. Capt. Martin's company of Cavalry, sent out to watch those Gaps, was suddenly attacked by Adkey's Cavalry, six hundred strong, and was cut to pieces or scattered to the winds. Out of eighty men, but fifteen or twenty have come in. Col. Hoskins, of the Fifth Kentucky, stationed at London, is probably cut off. The enemy expect to starve us out, but Morgan will neither evacuate nor surrender. Supplies are now entirely cut off, and sad disaster will come if the road to Lexington is not promptly cleared.

The latest intelligence from Cumberland Gap represents that Gen. Morgan is in no immediate danger. He had provisions and forage enough to last him thirty days. He had repulsed a large force of the rebels on the Tennessee side, and no doubt was entertained that he could hold the position until assistance arrived. This assistance was being rapidly hurried forward.

We have advices from Port Royal to the 20th inst., by the arrival at this port of the steam gun-boat *Uncas*. Everything remained quiet, and the health of the troops remained good. The excitement regarding the great rebel ram at Savannah, which was expected to make a descent among our shipping, had entirely subsided, reports having been received through deserters that she is a failure—leaking badly, and defective otherwise, especially in her steering apparatus.

The *Hibernia*, which passed Father Point yesterday, on her way to Quebec, brings a highly important letter from Earl Russell in response to a dispatch, sent by Secretary Seward some time ago. In it he reasserts the strict neutrality of the British Government, and states that at this moment "they have nothing more at heart than to see that consummation which the President speaks of in his answer to the Governors of eighteen States, viz: 'the bringing of this unnecessary and injurious civil war to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion.'"

The Rebel emissary who passed through Buffalo a day or two ago, supposed to be Wm. L. Yancey, turns out to be no more important a personage than Gen. N. Sanders. He sailed in the steamship *Java* from Quebec on Saturday.

A company of militia from St. Joseph's, Mo., a few days ago, surprised a guerrilla camp near Union Mills, captured sixteen horses, ten or a dozen shot guns, forty pounds of lead and twenty-five of powder.

The citizens of Fairmount, Clarksburgh, Mannington, and other points in Western Virginia, have been greatly exercised of late lest the guerrillas might make a dash upon them. Gen. Kelly having drawn off the troops stationed there to meet Gen. Imboden, who was moving up from Pendleton with a rebel force.

It is believed that great numbers of the Maryland Secessionists have crossed the Potomac into Virginia to join the rebel service, since the promulgation of the order for the draft. It is asserted that an entire company of cavalry left Montgomery County, on the Upper Potomac, last week, and that squads are constantly moving over. It is perhaps easier to fight these men in Virginia than in Maryland.

The General Assembly of Rhode Island met on Monday, under the call of His Excellency, Gov. Sprague. The Governor, in the Senate, explained briefly his object in calling an extraordinary session, and made some suggestions in reference to bounties and monthly pay to soldiers. He believes that drafted men, as well as those volunteering, should receive enough to give their families a decent support, and that those already in the field should not be forgotten, while we are so eager to lavish bounties upon such as are now enlisting.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Teutonia*, from Southampton on the 13th inst., arrived at this port at an early hour this morning. A telegraphic summary of her advices—which are not so late as those by the *Hibernia*, published yesterday—was forwarded from Cape Race.

The reception of Capt. John Downey, of the First Fire Zouaves, the companion of Col. Corcoran in captivity, was continued by a municipal dinner at the St. Nicholas Hotel, last evening. Alderman Farley, Chairman of the Committee on National Affairs, presided, and speeches were made by Councilman Lent, G. W. Bungay, Jonas N. Phillips, Capt. Downey, Lieut.-Col. Jenkins, Chief Engineer Decker, Fire Commissioner Wilson, Gen. W. H. Anthon, *James Miller*, and others.

Although Illinois has enrolled nearly 50,000 men, it is doubtful whether they can all be made available. The Springfield *Journal* says: "The work of organization goes on slowly. Under the last orders of the Adjutant-General, the companies formed throughout the State are kept back, and but few find their way into the camps of rendezvous. Some companies are aggregated at the county seats of counties—generally at the fair grounds; the members of many more are not yet brought together, but are living at their respective homes, awaiting orders from the Adjutant-General to move; and some few companies, unless they are properly provided for, very speedily may go to pieces. The trouble still seems to be the lack of tents and camp equipage. As tents cannot at once be provided, temporary barracks are now being constructed at Camp Butler, and enough will be ready in a few days to accommodate several thousand. The interests of the State, as well as the Government, demand that the immense army just raised in Illinois shall be brought into camp with all possible dispatch. Such companies as have reached their camps are perfecting their organizations and combining into regiments. How many regiments throughout the State have yet been organized cannot be accurately stated, owing to insufficient returns, but probably ten or twelve.

Assistant Surgeon A. A. C. Williams, who was dropped from the army rolls some time since on the representation that he was taken prisoner while outside of the lines without authority, has been restored by order of the Secretary of War. He was not outside of the lines when captured, although he had a permit from Gen. Richardson to go beyond them if necessary.

The cargo of the prize steamer *Cumbria*, which was disposed of in Philadelphia several weeks ago, but the sale of which was set aside by Judge Cadwalader, on the application of the District-Attorney, is to be sold on the 1st of September.

The work of removing the cargo from the prize steamer *Bermuda*, at Philadelphia, was commenced on Monday. A number of boxes of dry goods and cases of shoes were got out of the hold, besides several large hawsers and a lot of cordage. A large number of bags of saltpetre, an article very much in demand in rebeldom, remains in the hold. Between decks is a quantity of coffee in a damaged state, caused by the leaking of the spar deck. The arms and ammunition have not yet been reached.

Adj.-Gen. Thomas reached St. Louis on Friday last to supervise the exchange of the rebel prisoners who are to be delivered at Vicksburgh.

Workmen are to be employed at once in cutting down the *Niagara* to her spar deck port sills, and erecting a light hammock-rail in place of her bulwarks. The ward room will be removed to the berth deck, and the main deck raised. She will carry twelve heavy guns on each side, and two 200-pound Parrott swivels.

Under date of Versailles, Ky., Aug. 11, H. H. Kavanagh issues a notice to the preachers of the St. Louis, Missouri, and Kansas Conferences, which reads thus: "In view of the war excitement now raging in Missouri, the perils of travel on your rivers and railroads, the serious embarrassment to which many preachers would be subjected by removal from one field of labor to another, I have deemed it expedient to postpone the sessions of your Conferences until such time as tranquillity shall be restored to the territory embraced within your bounds."

The Illinois Agricultural Society, in connection with the County Agricultural Societies, is about to organize a brigade for defensive purposes. It is to do service on the State borders and in Kentucky and Missouri if necessary.

The Stock Market was again firm in prices and upward in the course of speculation yesterday. Gold and Exchange steady. Gold, 115¼. Bills on London, 127½.

The principal kinds of Breadstuffs were in more demand yesterday. Flour was firm. Wheat and Corn were a shade dearer. A good inquiry prevailed for Cotton, at a further slight advance in prices. Sugars were in fair request, as were also Hay, Tallow, Whisky and Kentucky Tobacco. Transactions in Provisions were restricted; Pork was lower. Candles, Metals, Hemp, Hides, Coffee, Molasses, Rice, Salt, Seeds and Naval Stores were quiet. The Freight engagements were limited. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.

The Live Stock Markets are even more abundantly supplied than two weeks ago, when the numbers exceeded any previous week for six months. We now have a total of 33,095 head of all kinds, viz.: 5,023 beeves, 427 veal calves, 12,278 sheep, and 15,197 live hogs. Still, with the exception of swine, the markets do not appear to be overstocked, nor have prices materially declined, while for the great staple, beef, there is perceptible advance. Notwithstanding the absence of citizens in the country, and the numbers who have gone to the war, there is a far better demand for meats of all kinds than at this time last year. The receipts for the corresponding week last season amounted to only 21,122. Beeves and sheep then sold at the current rates of the present week, and hogs were ½c. higher. The beef market was quite lively this week, the whole 4,449 offered at Forty-fourth-street, on Monday and Tuesday, going off at early hours, the best at 8½c. ₩ lb. estimated dressed weight—a few at 6¾c.—and all good stock at fully 8c. Common cattle sold at 7c. @7½c., the average of all sales being 7¾c. or ¼c. advance from last week. The general quality was only medium.... Milch cows remain at the same stand-still point, dealers frequently returning their consignments to the country again.... Veals are worth 4c.@6c. ₩ lb. live weight, and the comparatively light receipts find ready purchasers.... Sheep and lambs are in full supply and 25c.@37c. ₩ head lower. Good sheep are worth prices equivalent to 4c.@4½c. ₩ lb. live weight, or $3 50@$4 ₩ head. Many poor lambs are sold at less than $3 each, while fat lots bring $4.... Hogs are again rushed in too rapidly for present wants. Prices are steady, however, with no variation from the rates last reported, or 3½c.@3¾c. ₩ lb. live weight for corn-fed, and 3¼c.@3¾c. for still-fed.

Young America in Canada.—The *Tribune* has had it in its power to settle the disputed identity of the dingy dispatch-bearing-rebel, whose passage through Canada has provoked so much controversy. We quote from its columns of yesterday:

"Yancey," it circulating denial, is evidently not our Buffalo correspondent, who seems to have jumped to the conclusion that this vagabond Secessionist is Yancey! We believe that we are able to say with some authority that this is not Yancey, but one whose abandonment of the South at this moment is much more significant than the arrival of Yancey in Canada on route for Europe would be."

The person in question is, it seems, poor George Sanders! Why did the *Tribune* withhold his name? and what is the peculiar significance of poor George's escape to England? Our neighbor grows oracular.

Inequality of Drafting—Danger to Mr. Stanton.

Gov. Washburn, of Maine, announces that the draft will not commence in that State till the 10th of September. It is published in Indiana that the drafting there will not commence till the 15th of September. The dispatches from Washington announce that there is present at the Capital a strong delegation from Pennsylvania, to urge the extension of the time before the draft shall begin in that State. On the other hand, it has been published, that in regard to the State of New-York, Secretary Stanton is immovable in his purpose to have the draft begin on the 1st of September—"if for no other purpose, to show that the Government has power to compel its citizens to its support."

We shall not assume that this latter statement in regard to the intention of the Government toward New-York is true; neither will we anticipate that Pennsylvania will obtain the grace she is asking. Inasmuch as the latter State was permitted to muster into the public service a large number of nine months' volunteers, when three year's volunteers were called for—a permission granted to no other State—it would seem that further favor in that direction should not be asked or granted.

But on the supposition that it is true that further time has been allowed to the States of Maine and Indiana to fill up their quota of troops, the citizens of other States will ask and will be entitled to an answer, why the same indulgence is not granted to all? Drafting in itself is not an agreeable thing. It is, perhaps, the most unpalatable form in which the power of the Government can reach the citizen. And the only justification that Government can ever give for so stringent a war measure is, that there is an absolute necessity for it, and that its operation will be fair and equal. But so far as facts are now before the country, there is manifest and wholly unexplained irregularity and inequality. Why should Indiana have until the 15th September to complete her quota, and Maine only to the 10th? And why should either of those have an indulgence that is not granted to New-York, but indeed, according to uncontradicted report, is rather harshly denied?

It may be said that Maine and Indiana have progressed so well that there is a reasonable prospect that they will fill the calls on them in the time given. But on two accounts such an explanation is unsatisfactory. In the first place, no reliable rate of progress can be prescribed for the motions of the popular mind. On a fortunate wave of excitement in a populous City like New-York, as many enlistments might be obtained in a week, as a State such as Maine could enroll in a month. What any State has done in so many weeks, affords no measure whatever of what it will do in so many more. But in the second place, suppose the rule be accepted, and that all States likely to complete their quotas within a few weeks more be allowed the estimated time to help them through—does that entitle their citizens, liable to draft *but not enlisting*, to an escape that citizens similarly situated in New-York or any other State do not enjoy? Draft in New-York on the 1st of September, and it may be that 60,000 men will be taken *nolens volens* from their business and homes. Delay the draft, as in other States, to the 15th September, and perhaps 50,000 more men, willing and ready to go to the war, will be enlisted. In this case only 10,000 men in the State will feel the rigor of the conscript law. Is it nothing to the Government whether it have 60,000 men torn reluctantly from their homes, their departure spreading wide confusion in business and distress in families, or only 10,000 of the forced conscript class? These are matters of very grave interest for the War Department to ponder. Every citizen has a right to stand on the same footing in regard to enforced military service. If it is not allowed, there will be no little murmuring.

The Times has urged the Government to stand by the draft and enforce it rigidly and promptly. But if it be true that the Government cannot *arm* the troops when drafted, or that the necessity for troops is met by the large accessions already enrolled and gone to the field, the circumstances that surrounded us when the draft was ordered are greatly changed, and may justify an extension of the time of enforcing it. We do not know this last to be the fact, and do not urge it. But we do protest, as most unjust and most dangerous, against the granting of extensions to one or more States and refusing the benefits thereof to the citizens of other States.

A Division for Gen. Corcoran.—We understand that, up to this time, Gen. Corcoran has received the offer of over twenty regiments, of which, so far, he has accepted but two, Col. Hennan's, and Col. McMahon's Buffalo Regiment, which, with the original New-York Sixty-ninth, will leave him only one vacancy he can fill, under his Brigadier's commission. The question now is, whether it is not to the interest of the Government to take immediate advantage of the wonderful enthusiasm for this brave soldier, and, without the delay of an hour, empower him, as Gen. Anderson was empowered in Kentucky, to raise as many regiments as he may see fit.

It was undoubtedly the intention of Mr. Lincoln to make Gen. Corcoran a General of Division, when he had his commission dated the 21st July, 1861. Why not, then, let him at once take command of a division when it can be had on such terms as the present? If the Government waits until Gen. Corcoran takes the field with his brigade, the enthusiasm will have had time to cool, and the movement will have lost the charm of his personal presence. There are at this moment, in the State of New-York alone, twenty thousand patriotic Irishmen who will, at his call, spring to arms and follow him to the field. We hazard nothing in saying this number can be had within twenty days.

Let no political red-tapeism, nor rivalries for Major-Generalships, stand in the way of this patriotic outburst. A Division for Corcoran at once!

The War Meeting To-Day.

The design of the Committee who have in charge the great gathering in the Park this afternoon is an admirable one. It is designed to be purely a *War* meeting. Mere spouting is to be strictly eschewed, and the whole concourse will form itself into a Committee on the three following duties: 1. To fill up the veteran regiments of New-York volunteers. 2. To make full response to the call for new regiments. 3. To organize and fill up the Corcoran Brigade before the month expires. We shall measure the success of the meeting by the shortness of the speeches, and the length of the subscription and volunteering rolls.

Newspaper Reports of the War.

Some of our neighbors have a good deal to say of the alacrity with which they have complied with the wishes of the Government in withholding from the public news of army movements. We indorse heartily all the commendation they bestow on themselves for their abstemiousness. For ourselves, we have only to say that we have never received from "the Government" any intimation that *they had any wish whatever on the subject of army news. Previous to the expected advance upon Richmond*, we were requested to publish no reports of the movement of troops, the location of camps, or anything else that could give information of value to the enemy;—but after Gen. McClellan concluded *not* to advance upon Richmond, we were notified that the restrictions upon correspondence had been removed. Since then, the Press, so far as we are aware, has received no instructions, requests, or notifications of any kind from the Government at Washington. We have been permitted to expend large sums of money in keeping correspondents with the army, in order to report for the public information whatever the army might do. And just as the army gets ready to do something, our correspondents are summarily dismissed as meddlers and interlopers; and the Press is left to pick up information as it can from army stragglers and public rumor. The public, we trust, will not hold the Press responsible for the accuracy of intelligence thus collected.

We have no disposition to complain of the action of the Government on this subject any more than on many others. We should have been glad to have had them act upon some intelligent system in regard to the Press, and to know from one day to another what they required at its hands;—but such an expectation would have been perhaps unreasonable. Gen. Halleck is the only man in high authority who seems to have any fixed ideas about the Press,—and his ideas are apparently a good deal less liberal and intelligent than those of Louis Napoleon and the Czar of Russia. He thinks a newspaper correspondent simply an intermeddler, who has no business in a camp, and who must therefore be expelled. During the Crimean war the Russian Emperor caused to be published at the Capital a daily bulletin of the progress of the siege, with deaths, wounds, &c., for the information of those of his subjects who had friends in the army. The French Emperor, both there and in Italy, kept with him an official reporter of army movements, besides giving the utmost scope, under proper restrictions, to correspondents of the newspaper Press. And the correspondence of the English journals from the Crimea, which was never restricted for a moment, has given to the world the most perfect and complete military history ever known of any war.

There are many things which our newspapers cannot publish without injury to the Union cause, in consequence of the proximity of the enemy. And there is not a loyal newspaper in the country which would wish to publish them. But the leading incidents of the war itself are public property. The people who send their sons and brothers into the field have a right to know what becomes of them, how they are treated, what they suffer and what they achieve. They have a right to know this from their own organs of information, and not alone from official sources. And it is the duty of the Government to afford facilities for them to acquire such information, with due precautions for the protection of the public interest. There is no inherent difficulty in doing this, if the Government will seriously and vigorously make the attempt.

The Skeleton in the Rebels' Closet.—The rebel legislators who have just assembled in their Congress at Richmond, strikingly reveal the terror with which the prospective arming of the negroes inspires them, for no less than two bills on the subject were introduced on the first day of their sitting. The one was introduced by Mr. Miles, of South Carolina, and the other by Mr. Foote, of Tennessee; and both provide that slaves taken in arms shall be delivered up to the authorities to be disposed of, while their commanders are to be "hung or shot, as may be most convenient." But what is most notable in the matter is that the measure is looked upon with equal dread whether it shall be employed by themselves or by us. In no instance hitherto have they dared to put arms into the hands of the negroes; and when lately Gen. Mercer, of Georgia, issued an order for the enrollment of one-fifth of the male slaves of that State, it so alarmed the people of Georgia that the Confederate Secretary of War was compelled to issue an order severely reprobating the proposition. Now, it is very proper for the rebels to shrink from the idea of the arming of the slaves, even by themselves, for they know to what den of horrors it will ultimately open the door; but if they expect that we are to be scared off from using this or any other means, if necessary, by any threats of theirs, they commit a fatal error. The employment of the negroes as soldiers is, perhaps, the only important question in the conduct of the war touching which there is a division of sentiment among the people of the loyal States; but the division is, after all, but superficial, and may readily give way to the teaching of events. The present course of the rebels is fast tending to change public opinion on this point. And if the rebel legislators wish to make the fusion perfect, they have only to adopt the menacing measures which these bills propose.

Earl Russell's Dispatch.

We receive by telegraph from Father Point and publish this morning, an important dispatch from Earl Russell, addressed to Mr. Stuart, British *Chargé d'Affaires* and Chief of the Legation at Washington, in the absence of Lord Lyons the accredited Plenipotentiary.

The note is under date of July 28, and bears the character of materials for a reply to a dispatch from Mr. Seward, which is mentioned as having been delivered to Earl Russell by Mr. Adams, the American Ambassador to the Court of St. James, more than a month previous to that date. As, however, the dispatch of Mr. Seward has not been given to the public, and as, contrary to the wonted form of diplomatic papers, Earl Russell's dispatch does not recite the terms of the note to which it is a reply, the letter assumes a somewhat enigmatical character, and the only resource we have is, as best we may, to "read between the lines" of this puzzling, but important, communication of the British Foreign Secretary.

Earl Russell begins by assigning for a reason why he had not replied at an earlier date to the note of Mr. Seward, the fact that the *military events referred* to therein were, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, "far from being decisive;" and he adds that "events subsequent to the date of Mr. Seward's letter" are, in his estimation, proof that on this point they were not mistaken. "Victories," he goes on to observe, "have been gained, reverses have followed, positions have been reached in the near neighborhood of the Capital of the Confederates, and these positions have been again abandoned. The events have been accompanied by great loss of life in battle and in the hospitals, while such measures as the Confiscation bill have passed through both Houses of Congress, and with the proclamations of Gen. Butler at New-Orleans, *bear evidence of the increasing bitterness of the strife.*"

He then proceeds to remark that "the approach of a servile war, so much insisted upon by Mr. Seward in his dispatch, only forewarns us that another element of destruction may be added to the loss of property and waste of industry which already affects a country so lately prosperous and tranquil." Finally, in the closing paragraph of the dispatch, there is what Earl Russell evidently intends for a very sharp observation, to the effect that as to the course of opinion in England, "the President is aware that perfect freedom to comment upon all public events is, in this country, the invariable practice, sanctioned by law and approved by the universal sense of the nation."

Now, putting all these indications together it is quite clear that Mr. Seward's dispatch was of no ordinary importance. Written, as we gather, in the early part of June, at the time when the National arms were at the acme of their triumph—when the one great army of the rebellion at Corinth had dissolved and the other around Richmond had been routed in six battles and closely hemmed in before their beleaguered Capital, while rebel desperation had just found striking expression in their destruction of the *Merrimac*—the full significance of these "military events" was doubtless placed before the British Government in a strong light by Mr. Seward; while the inevitable approach of servile war and the consequent paralysis for years to come of Southern industry when once our armies should tap the great slave regions was, apparently, "insisted upon" by him with equal force.

It is, indeed, not at all impossible that the watchful master-hand at the helm of our foreign affairs made these considerations the basis of a powerful representation to the British Government to withdraw at once the support the rebellion was receiving by their recognition of it as a belligerent. But for the hopes this recognition raised, the rebellion would, as Mr. Seward declared in his first dispatch to Mr. Adams on the *Trent* affair, perish in ninety days. And it is not absolutely among the impossibilities that had the aid and comfort it still receives from this recognition been withdrawn at the time when the rebel cause showed such waning proportions, the late fearful effusion of blood, and that which is still inevitable, might have been spared us. They did not see fit to do so; and now the situation and contingencies are wholly changed. After events which have, as Earl Russell truly says, been accompanied by great loss of life, the nation again girds itself with redoubled energy to the work before it; and though the final triumph is still as sure as ever, it will be achieved through such processes and at such price as we had hoped, for ourselves, for England and for the world, to have avoided.

But without dwelling on a view of this dispatch, which, after all, has no other support than that of intrinsic probability, what must strike everyone is, that a paper of its character and content should have been given by the British Secretary to the public Press. So far as it is a reiteration of England's neutral policy in the American war, it was purely supererogatory, for we have had still later expressions of the same determination made in both houses of Parliament, and officially ratified in the prorogation speech. And for the rest, the other portion of the paper is of a character we find difficult to reconcile either with the dignity becoming a member of the British Cabinet or the friendliness toward the United States which that Cabinet professes. When Earl Russell speaks of "*the insults constantly heaped upon the British name in [American] speeches and newspapers*," and the "rigor, beyond the usual practice of nations, with which the Queen's subjects attempting to break from the blockade of the Southern ports have been treated," etc., etc., we cannot help being struck by the *ad captandum* smack of the argument, and are borne irresistibly to the conviction that, under guise of a dispatch to the *Chargé d'Affaires* at Washington, he is really addressing an audience much nearer home—that, in fact, he indulges in this asperity toward the United States, because he well knows it to chime in with the dominant tone of British opinion. The charges themselves are contemptible in the last degree, but they are doubtless well suited to effect the political purpose he has in view. Earl Russell has from his position in the Cabinet been required of late to give frequent expression to the British policy of non-interference in American affairs; but if this had led any party, whether friendly or hostile, to suppose for a moment that a spark of personal sympathy for this country animates him, he hastens to undeceive them. The dispatch breathes throughout the coldest cynicism, and we have little difficulty in recognizing in it the hand of the same Earl Russell who, at the outbreak of the rebellion, declared the Union never could be restored, and who, at a later day, formulated his theory of the war as a pitiful scramble on the part of the North for power! Now, that Earl Russell has published his commentary on Mr. Seward's dispatch, would it not be well for the Secretary to give us the text itself? If not inconsistent with the public welfare, it would certainly be a gratification to the nation to have a State paper of its obvious importance made public.

P. S.—Since the above article was written the *Teutonia* has arrived, bringing the letter of Mr. Seward to which allusion is made.

The Exemption of Quakers.—The *Evening Post* raises a question as to the propriety of exempting Quakers from military duty. This is done in this State by law, and the law of Congress exempts all who are exempted by State laws. We concur with the *Post* in doubting the justice or wisdom of such exemption. The ground on which it is granted is that the Quakers have conscientious scruples against fighting. But a legal exemption to such scruples is, in fact, an acknowledgment that the laws requiring military service are fairly open to objection on moral grounds.—In other words, that it is or may be immoral to require a citizen to fight for his country; and such a conception as this, it is not right for any Government to make.

Quakers receive all the benefits of the Government in common with all other classes of citizens, and they should be held to the performance of the same duties. There is no reason why a Quaker should not be required to defend the Government which protects him in the enjoyment of life, liberty and prosperity, any more than any other citizen. If for any reason of conscience or constitution, he is unwilling to fight in person, let him hire a substitute.

The law in question is liable and is actually subject to very gross abuse. In many parts of this State, we learn from good authority, scores and hundreds of men are filing claims to exemption from the draft on the ground that they are "of the religious sect called Quakers,"—a fact which has never been suspected by those who have known them best hitherto. As the law now stands, this evil probably cannot be easily remedied, but we hope it will be changed on the reassembling of the Legislature.

AFFAIRS AT CUMBERLAND GAP.

Gen. Morgan's Position Secure—The Rebels in His Front and Rear—Cassius M. Clay in the Field, &c.

Cincinnati, Tuesday, Aug. 26.

The *Commercial's* Lexington, Ky., dispatch says that there is no occasion for alarm about Gen. Morgan's position. A courier has arrived, who reports that there is no fear of starvation among his forces. The rebels have 15,000 men in front of him and 20,000 men in his rear, commanded by Gens. Buckner, Floyd and Kirby Smith.

Cassius M. Clay left to-day with his brigade.

Gen. Nelson has relieved Gen. Lew Wallace, who will take the field.

Col. Charles Anderson, of the Ninety-third Ohio, has been appointed Commander of this Post.

The negro brigade, raised to repair the several railroads, leave to-morrow.

Gen. Jas. B. Jackson, late Congressman from the Second District of Kentucky, will take the field immediately.

The *Gazette's* Frankfort correspondent says that on arrival from the mountains gives more cheering news. Gen. Morgan has repulsed a large force of rebels on the other side of the Cumberland Gap, and has provisions and forage enough to last him thirty days. He is in no danger.

Col. Garrard has had several skirmishes with the enemy, repulsing them every time.

The Great War Meeting To-Day.

The preparations for the great War Meeting today have been made on the most extensive scale, as will be perceived from the advertisement published elsewhere. There will be three stands, which will be respectively presided over by Mayor Opdyke, Alderman Farley and Abram Caldwell, Esq. Among the speakers invited are:

Gov. Morgan,	Thurlow Weed,
Gov. Sprague,	Gen. Cornwall,
Gen. Mitchell,	Gen. Banks,
Gen. Wilcox,	Gen. Clay,
Gen. Strong,	Gen. Arthur,
Gen. Wallbridge,	Gen. Scott,
Gen. Anthon,	Hon. Alfred Ely, M.C.
Most Rev. Archbishop Hughes,	Richard O'Gorman,
Elijah Ward,	Jas. E. Devlin,
Father Mooney,	Moses F. Odell,
E. Delafield Smith,	Rev. E. W. Kenaday,
David S. Coddington,	Chas. O'Conor,
Chas. A. Dana,	Rev. H. W. Bellows,
Hon. James T. Brady,	Rev. Dr. E. H. Tyng, D.D.
Hon. F. A. Conkling,	Judge Daly,
Rev. Dr. Hitchcock,	Wm. Walter,
Hon. Jas. A. Briggs,	Fred. Kapp,
Luther R. Marsh,	Rev. Dr. Vinton, of
Wm. H. Seward,	Trinity Church.

It is intended to make the affair as much an ovation of welcome, and both assembling and subsequently to all the cause will be forwarded as much as possible.

To heighten the interest of the occasion it is expected that the Sixty-ninth Regiment, led by Gen. Corcoran, will return, and the number be added to that of the meeting. This gathering is to be one of a number of similar revivals to be held successively in the great cities of the North. The Mayor has issued the following call:

War Meeting.—Loyal citizens of every class and profession are respectfully and earnestly invited to attend the War Meeting to be held on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 4 o'clock, in the City Hall Park.

It is recommended that all places of business be closed at 3 o'clock, in order that those who desire may be present.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements,

GEORGE OPDYKE, Chairman.

Charles Gould, Secretary.

—B. J. Goheen was arrested in Philadelphia a few days ago, charged with discouraging enlistments, and has ever since been endeavoring, unsuccessfully, to find some one who will become his bondsman in the amount of $1,000.

THE MORNING STAR.

The two thousand prisoners sleep a partially, but they never rebel.

CRIME, CONCORDIA AND THE SIXTY-NINTH.

Each Concordia morning is the sixty-ninth like it. Each Concordia morning is the sixty-ninth like it. Concordia and jail are the same, and are both located in the Municipal Concordia. Municipal Concordia and jail are the same, and are both located in the Municipal Concordia, because each keeps the other busy. Municipal Concordia is the Municipal Concordia, because it is the Municipal Concordia. The two are located in the Municipal Concordia, because it is the Municipal Concordia. The two are located in the Municipal Concordia, because it is the Municipal Concordia. The two are located in

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Tuesday, Aug. 26, 1862—6 P. M.

The receipts of Breadstuffs at the principal Kinds of Produce at this market, since last week, are as follows: 26,000 bbls. Flour, 13 bbls. and 440 bags Corn Meal, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Oats, and 2,000 bushels Rye; 19,000 bushels Oats, and bushels Malt; 2,150 bbls. Pork, 1,000 bbls. Beef, 1,000 bbls. Lard, 1,000 bbls. Whiskey, 1,000 bbls. Rosin, 1,000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 1,000 bbls. Tobacco, 1,000 bbls. Tallow, 1,000 bbls. Oil, 1,000 bbls. Coal, 1,000 bbls. Coke, 1,000 bbls. Salt, 1,000 bbls. Sugar, 1,000 bbls. Molasses, 1,000 bbls. Rice, 1,000 bbls. Cotton, 1,000 bbls. Wool, 1,000 bbls. Hides, 1,000 bbls. Leather, 1,000 bbls. Iron, 1,000 bbls. Steel, 1,000 bbls. Copper, 1,000 bbls. Lead, 1,000 bbls. Zinc, 1,000 bbls. Quicksilver, 1,000 bbls. Platina, 1,000 bbls. Gold, 1,000 bbls. Silver, 1,000 bbls. Bullion, 1,000 bbls. Specie, 1,000 bbls. Bills, 1,000 bbls. Drafts, 1,000 bbls. Checks, 1,000 bbls. Notes, 1,000 bbls. Bonds, 1,000 bbls. Mortgages, 1,000 bbls. Deeds, 1,000 bbls. Leases, 1,000 bbls. Contracts, 1,000 bbls. Agreements, 1,000 bbls. Receipts, 1,000 bbls. Vouchers, 1,000 bbls. Invoices, 1,000 bbls. Bills of Lading, 1,000 bbls. Bills of Exchange, 1,000 bbls. Bills of Sale, 1,000 bbls. Bills of Mortgage, 1,000 bbls. Bills of Lease, 1,000 bbls. Bills of Contract, 1,000 bbls. Bills of Agreement, 1,000 bbls. Bills of Receipt, 1,000 bbls. Bills of Voucher, 1,000 bbls. Bills of Invoice

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES
BOUGHT AND SOLD AT
GOLD, STOCK AND EXCHANGE,
Orders executed and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 30 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS.)
Offers his services as Broker for the purchase of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 20 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE
CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Chamberlain's office, until THURSDAY, Sept. 25, 1862, at two o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for not less than any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars (principal), of the Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by Chapter 321 of the laws of 1857, and as amended by Chapter 121 of the laws of 1861, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Oct. 4, 1861, for liquidating the indebtedness of Croton water-stock.

Bids must state the rate of interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1882.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, which must be for an even hundred dollars, and the amount which proposals are accepted will be required to be paid to the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days thereafter, in coin of the kind or its equivalent in currency.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled on application to certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock bid for.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water-Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if deemed necessary, to protect or promote the interest of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 25, 1862.

NOTICE.—CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, LATE CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—Notice is hereby given that the Second Mortgage Bonds, with all the holders of the Receiver's certificates of indebtedness of the above-named Railroad, are hereby requested, pursuant to a resolution adopted at the Bondholders' meeting of the 15th of July, 1862, to present their bonds and certificates with authorized by Chancellor Jell of date June 27, 1862, and as amended by Chapter 121 of the laws of 1861, and in pursuance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Oct. 4, 1861, for interesting the sinking fund of Croton water-stock.

Bids must state the rate of interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1882.

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ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 25, 1862.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD GENERAL OFFICE, SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 20, 1862.

THE COUPONS OF BONDS DUE THE 1st of September next on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the Bank of the State of New-York.

WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

THE BOND AND STOCKHOLDERS OF the FOX and WISCONSIN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY are requested to meet at the office of the Company in Tribune Buildings, in this City, on TUESDAY, Sept. 2, at 3 P. M. JOHN F. SEYMOUR, President.
Aug. 26, 1862.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 30 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 21 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a cash dividend of five (5) per cent., payable to stockholders on demand, and a scrip dividend of thirty (30) per cent. on the Earned Participating Premiums of the year, (Aug. current), certificates of which, amounting to $108,000; also an interest dividend of six (6) per cent. on outstanding scrip. The scrip certificates will be ready for delivery on and after the 15th day of October next. By order of the Board

RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Eight (8) per cent. for the past six months, payable at the office of the Company on and after FRIDAY, 22d inst.

The books will close on the 14th, and reopen on the 24th inst. By order of the Board,

H. W. C. BELLOW Secretary pro tem.

CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } New-York, June 26, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.

JAS. M. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 Pike-st. and corner 7th-st.,
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. E. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily, from 10 to 3 P. M., WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. Interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD M. BOYD, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS.—PROPOSALS WILL be received by the School Officers of the Fifth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Centre streets, until Wednesday, the 3d day of September, at 12 o'clock, M., for furnishing, delivering and setting up the following School Furniture, viz.: Settees, Desks, Chairs, Platforms, Teachers' Desks, Tables, Blackboards, Clothes-Racks, Wash-Stands, Water-Coolers, Water-Pails, Mats, Stoves, Pipes, Dampers, Registers, Ventilators, Coal-Hods, Shovels, Tongs, Fenders, Coal-Boxes, Ash-Boxes, Ash-Barrels, Brooms, Dusters, Mops, Pails, Scrubbing-Brushes, Stove-Brushes, Feather-Brushes, Hearth-Brushes, Coal-Scuttles, Waste-Baskets, Curtains, Curtain-Rollers, Curtain-Poles, Curtain-Fixtures, Gas-Fixtures, Gas-Pipes, Gas-Burners, Globes, Chimneys, Gas-Shades, Gas-Guards, Gas-Stars, Gas-Globe-Holders, Gas-Globe-Rings, Gas-Globe-Supports, Gas-Globe-Wires, Gas-Globe-Hooks, Gas-Globe-Chains, Gas-Globe-Pulleys, Gas-Globe-Weights, Gas-Globe-Cords, Gas-Globe-Tassels, Gas-Globe-Fringes, Gas-Globe-Trimmings, Gas-Globe-Fixtures, Gas-Globe-Pipes, Gas-Globe-Burners, Gas-Globe-Chimneys, Gas-Globe-Shades, Gas-Globe-Guards, Gas-Globe

IMPORTANT FROM MEMPHIS.

The Flight of the Steamer Acosta—Hyphinbridge Moving from Northern Mississippi—Enrollment of Non-Residents in Memphis.

Memphis, Sunday, Aug. 24.

No list of passengers by the *Acosta* has yet been received. Miss Nannie Dana Owen and Mrs. Richardson, wife of Capt. Richardson, of the Fifty-third Ohio, are lost. It is ascertained that not more than thirty persons perished.

Bragg is reported to be moving his entire army to Grenada. His cavalry are scouring North-ern Mississippi, impressing every man under fifty years of age.

Gov. Harris has ordered non-residents here to be enrolled, and in case of a draft in their respective States, an appropriate draft will be made among them. Persons thus drawn will be assigned to regiments in their own States.

OUR MEMPHIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Battle of Baton Rouge—Its Significance and Effect—The New Rebel Programme in the West—Movements in Mobile Territory—Kirby Smith in Kentucky—Movements in Bragg's Rear—South Tennessee—Guerrilla-ing and its Effects on the Southern People.

Memphis, Thursday, Aug. 21, 1862.

There is no longer any room for doubt that the repulse of the rebels at Baton Rouge was a severe and most disastrous defeat. As one by one the particulars of the affair are slowly and reluctantly brought to light, the actual extent of their discom-fiture magnifies and expands.

It must be remembered that all the information regarding transactions south of Helena which we can obtain here comes through rebel sources, and is, of course, tinctured with their peculiar coloring. It is the fact which makes it so difficult to obtain prompt and accurate information regarding affairs outside the lines of our own army, and to discriminate among the mass of erroneous, exaggerated and frequently totally false reports, whatever grains of truth it may contain.

In regard to the affair at Baton Rouge, the first reports received here claimed, as usual, a brilliant victory for the rebels. At the same time their own published accounts of the affair were so exceedingly vague, stated so few facts, and indulged in such an amount of pointless gasconade, that, as I suggested at the time, they appeared to be the spangled cloak to, cabinet to hide the ghastly skeleton beneath. The Secessionists here, at first, believed these reports, and only gradually were they brought to acknowledge the truth. In the bitterness of their disappointment, however, they acknowledge more and graver facts than appear on the surface.

Before this reaches you, you will undoubtedly have received, if you have not already done so, by way of New-Orleans, full statistical accounts of the relative forces of the contending parties. But the severe, actual loss of the rebels in the battle, was not their greatest disappointment. Persons in this city, in the confidence of the rebel leaders, and having ample opportunities for information, acknowledge that the attack on Baton Rouge, was but the first act of the new Confederate programme for the repossession of the Mississippi Valley. Their apparent success in resisting, and, as they believe, finally compelling the abandonment of the siege of Vicksburgh, together with the slow progress of our armies in Virginia, has emboldened them in the belief that the entire territory which they have lost in the West may, by a strenuous effort, be regained.

The hope which has hitherto animated them, that by simply assuming the defensive, and indefinately prolonging the war, they might at last attain their object by compelling European intervention, appears to have been finally given up. They now proclaim that their only hope of success lies in forcing on the war with such desperate energy, that the North, appalled by the magnitude of the task it has undertaken, and finding but barren victories within its grasp, shall withdraw from the contest and acknowledge the independence of the Confederacy. Not satisfied with merely attempting to resist the advance of the Union armies, they intend to attack in detail, and cut off our isolated armies throughout the entire district which we have thus far succeeded in penetrating.

The attack on Baton Rouge was the first act of the programme. Had it succeeded, it would have been followed up immediately by an attack on New-Orleans. So well acquainted were Secessionists here with the plan, and so confident of its success, that when the first vague rumor reached us of a battle at Baton Rouge, heavy bets were offered in my hearing, that within fourteen days Beauregard would have possession of New-Orleans, and Gen. Butler would be a prisoner. The repulse of Breckinridge, and the subsequent destruction of the *Arkansas*, on which they had confidently relied to neutralize the advantage which the presence of our gunboats had hitherto given us on the river, came upon them like a thunderbolt.

These two events have considerably deranged their plans of action in reference to the river; but I am afraid we are not without serious reasons for anxiety in regard to other points.

There appears to be little doubt that a strong attempt is being made to cut off and destroy our forces in East Tennessee. It is reported, and I think reliably, that Gen. Kirby Smith, with fifteen thousand infantry, twenty-four pieces of artillery, and a large force of cavalry, has moved northward from Knoxville into Southeastern Kentucky, thus cutting off the communications of Gen. Morgan at Cumberland Gap, and placing him in an exceedingly precarious position. It is not known whether Smith intends the capture of Morgan, or another raid into Central Kentucky; but, whichever way he may turn, he is in a position to inflict a good deal of mischief before he can be reached with sufficient force to drive him back.

It is at the same time stated, with I know not how much correctness, that the rebels have destroyed the railroad communication between Nashville and Louisville, and that an attack is threatened upon Bowling Green.

It is more certain that Bragg, at the head of a considerable force, is marching in the direction of Chattanooga, and that Price is massing another army at Tupelo, a point on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, about fifty miles south of Corinth. There is great danger that Buell's army, now scattered at various points, from Northeastern Alabama northward through Middle Tennessee, may be surrounded in detail in a manner as to compel him to surrender or to give battle at great disadvantage.

Guerrillas continue active and audacious in their movements throughout all this section. Yesterday morning a force of them, variously estimated at from three hundred to as many thousand, according to the terror or imagination of the spectator, entered the little town of Raleigh, a place about ten miles from this city, on the Memphis and Ohio Railroad. Finding no force in the town, they proceeded on to within half a dozen miles of this city, but probably not deeming it best to show themselves to our pickets, they turned about and retraced their steps to Raleigh, after destroying several lots of cotton which they discovered on their way, and burning two small bridges near the latter town. It is also stated that they destroyed all the bridges over the Wolf and Hatchie Rivers, to the north and east of this city, with a view to prevent our cavalry from coming out in pursuit of them.

A band of these same gentry made an attempt to capture the steamer *Champion*, on her way to this city, a few miles below Hickman, on Tuesday morning last. Soon after daylight the boat was hailed by two or three men on the bank who desired to be taken on board, but the pilot of the *Champion* suspecting that all was not right, refused to come in shore. As soon as it became apparent that the boat would not land, a party of apparently one hundred or more sprang from the concealment in the bushes and fired a volley at her, of which between sixty and seventy shots struck the boat, but fortunately, although the boat was full of passengers, no one was injured, although one bullet penetrated and lodged in the pilot's bed, from which he had but a few moments before arisen.

The steamer *Mosslike Belle*, while attempting to ascend a head of cottop a few miles above Helena last week, was fired upon from the bank, but without injury to any one on board.

The citizens of the country here and east of this city are thoroughly aroused at the contempt of these guerrillas, and are organizing for the suppression of their piratical depredations. I think it will not be long be demonstrated that the contemplation of these freebooting bands of plunderers by the rebel Government was a bad blunder for themselves, and has done more to alienate the sympathies of the Southern people from their cause than all the other outrages which the Jeff. Davis Government has inflicted on its deluded followers.

STOCKBRIDGE.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Severe Storm—Temporary Interruption of Military Movements, &c.

Fortress Monroe, Monday, Aug. 25.

The storm has been so severe as to put a stop to all army movements. There have been no disasters, however, and the storm has subsided.

Following are the names of soldiers interred in the burying grounds at Chesapeake Hospital up to Aug. 25, 1862:

M. V. B. Smith, 1st New-York Battery.
Lewis E. Freeman, 1st New-York Battery.
I. Berrett, Co. —, 97th N.Y.
H. B. Davis, Co. F, 1st Minn.
Aaron Fell, Co. G., 57th Penn'a. Died Aug. 19.
Lieut. J. B. Granby, Co. E, 50th Penn'a. Died Aug. 19.
S. G. Smith, Co. A, 46th Pennsylvania.
Hugh Dean, Seventeen Sailor, N. Jersey.
J. L. Strickland, Co. C, 92d New-York.
F. Holland, Co. H, 72d N.Y.
S. Duzane, Co. C, 12th Mass.
C. F. Mills, Co. F, 24 Vt.
J. Mohnard, Co. G, 82d Pa.
A. Phillips, Co. G, 63d Pa.
C. Kenney, Co. C, 63d Vt.
Geo. W. Moore, Co. E, 8th Wisconsin.
Peter Tyson, Co. C, 96th Pa.
Timothy Sullivan, Co. G, 90th N.Y. May 24.
H. Hall, Co. C, 2d New-York.
Edward Cleveland, Co. C, 2d Massachusetts.
E. A. Smith, Co. E, 12th Maine. May 15.
John Wright, Co. I, 24th N.J. May 16.
G. Wright, Co. H, 1st U. S. Chasseurs, April 30.
Wm. Lannon, Co. I, 56th Pa. May 16.
John King, 8th Michigan.
Volney Miller, Co. K, 1st Berdan's S. S., April 16.
A. J. Snyder, Co. C, 72d New-York, April 16.
E. Orvell, Co. B, 73d New-York, May 17.
G. Smith, Co. G, 76th New-York, May 17.
Capt. J. Darragh, Co. D, 7th Michigan.
C. Fermer, Co. I, 7th Michigan, May 3.
E. Remrilla, Co. E, 4th Vermont, April 17.
Lieut. C. Powell, Co. E, 93th New-York, May 12.
M. Andrews, Co. F, 7th Massachusetts, May 17.
C. O. Day, Co. B, 6th New-Jersey, May 14.
Joseph Older, Co. B, 1st Minnesota, April 19.
B. Starr, Co. D, 44th New-York, April 23.
C. F. Pullman, Co. F, 18th Massachusetts, May 12.
John Gault, Co. H, 8th Penn. Cavalry, May 13.
Nelson Delorme, Co. C, 96th New-York, April 13.
A. Dewey, Co. E, 9th New-York, April 11.
A. M. Dandney, Co. I, 12th New-York, May 5.
Wm. Campbell, Co. H, 44th New-York, May 5.
E. D. Noyes, Co. H, 34 N. H.
J. Wyke, Co. G, 101st Penn.
S. Barber, Batt. B, 1st New-York, May 4.
Thomas Gregson, Co. B, 7th Michigan, April 28.
Thomas Pierce, 76th Penn.
Joel D. Farnham, Co. E, 11th Maine, May 1.
W. Farley, Co. I, 63d Pennsylvania, April 3.
A. Smith, Co. C, 93d New-York, April 6.
E. F. Scruton, Co. G, 82 Vt., March 30.
A. Hildebrand, Co. G, 63d Pa., April 21.
Sergt. A. Hilton, Co. H, 58th New-York.
W. Stewart, Co. I, 16th Mass., Oct. 8, 1861.
James Rickert, Co. G, 98th Pa., Nov. 11, 1861.
Asa Hodgins, Co. C, 59th Ind.
Peter Schneider, Co. C, 59th Pennsylvania.
H. Shaw, Co. A, 49th N. Y.
G. Hunt, Co. G, 27th N. Y.
J. W. Graw, Co. C, 70th N.Y.
H. Mason, Co. F, 26th Pa.
E. A. Polley, Co. A, 14th U. S. I., July 16.
J. Kimble, Co. A, 11th Pennsylvania Cav., May 31.
Nathaniel Wademan, Co. K, 11th Pennsylvania, Feb. 24.
M. Jennings, Co. A, 37th New-York.
Thomas Halleran, 70th N.Y.
Corp. James F. Lane, Co. I, 5th Michigan.
Sergt. A. Bertram, Co. I, 1st Massachusetts.
Robert Hatch, Co. E, 8th N.Y.
Chas. Read, 1st Bat. N. Y.
D. D. Patrick, Excel. Brig.
R. Manice, 70th N. Y.
J. Williams, Co. B, 109th Pa.
G. Bartley, Co. B, 109th Pa.
Sergt. Peter Strickland, Co. A, 97th Pennsylvania.
J. J. Woodson, Co. I, 2d Va.
G. Preste, Co. A, 10th N. Y.
Corp. A. L. Brown, Co. A, 16th New-York, July 6.
David Andrews, Co. L, 11th Penn. Cavalry.
John or Robert McGuinis, 37th New-York.
Nat. Loeman, 6th N. Y.
E. Boerman, 6th N. Y.
John Wyer, 72d New-York.
J. N. Freeland, Co. G, 8th N.J.
E. G. Barber, Co. H, 17th Vt.
S. L. Rice, Co. E, 2d Mich.
P. Morris, Co. H, 73d N. Y.
J. P. Shopheuse, Co. H, 102d Massachusetts.
H. D. Morgan, Co. D, 6th N.Y.
A. Douttaf, Co. C, 7th N. Y.
J. Nicholson, Co. D, 6th Va.
W. T. Colby, 1st U. S. Cav.
H. McMullen, Blacksmith.
Pat. O'Brien, Bat. I, 5th U. S. Artillery.
Pat. O'Brien, Co. F, 26th Penn. Aug. 19.
G. H. Galley, Co. A, 19 Massachusetts, died Aug. 4.
E. G. Pierce, Assistant Surgeon, 6th N. Y. Battery.
Wm. Wilson, Co. —, 76th Wisconsin, died Aug. 6.
J. W. Williams, Co. C, 96th New-York, died Aug. 3.
J. W. Manner, Co. I, 106th Pennsylvania.
M. E. Jewell, Co. A, 20th Virginia, died July 26.
W. Briggs, Co. C, 20th Virginia, July 19.
Sergt. H. Dubois, Co. H, 7th N. Y. Hart.
G. B. Brown, Co. C, 7th Pa.
Melville L. Gore.
Dennis Duffy, Co. C, 72d New-York.
J. McGovern, Co. A, 20th New-York.
C. H. Hart, Co. B, 28th New-York.
Henry Benemann, Co. F, 4th New Jersey.
C. Hopkins, Co. B, 8th New-York, April 25.
Thos. C. Miller, 10th Wis.
C. H. Stevens, Co. E, 6th Penn. Cavalry, May 4.
Herman Seniros, Battery F, Ohio, April 30.
Solomon Hise, Co. F, 74th New-York, May 12.
E. Savage, Co. E, 11th Me., April 16.
J. C. Conner, Co. E, 1st U. S. Chasseurs, April 16.
Michael Orrigan, Co. F, 1st New-Jersey, May 16.
D. A. Horn, Co. E, 12th Massachusetts, May 14.
J. Onderkirk, Co. C, 44th New-York, April 16.
Stephen Brown, April 16.
P. Warring, Co. G, 4th Michigan, April 16.
A. Durfee, Co. I, 37th New-York, May 12.
J. Mitchell, Co. H, 31st Pennsylvania, April 12.
M. Sullers, Co. K, 124th Pennsylvania.
T. Marony, Co. I, U. S. S., Whitehall, March 9.
George Garner, Co. H, 2d Michigan.
W. D. York, Co. D, 14th New-York, May 9.
Sergt. H. Rockwood, Co. H, 24th New-York, May 9.
J. W. McGwine, Co. B, 9th New-York, April 12.
H. O. Barnes, Co. I, 12th New-York, May 9.
W. Walt, Co. F, 3d Mich.
Jerome Averill, Battery B, 1st New-York, May 4.
M. Wilson, Co. F, 56th N.Y.
M. Scanlon, Co. C, 63d Pennsylvania, April 12.
J. F. Newcomb, Co. H, 6th Vermont, April 19.
Geo. Kenyon, Co. F, 14th U. S., May 4.
G. I. White, Co. C, 44th New-York, April 10.
J. B. Kelley, Co. K, 11th Maine, April 9.
E. House, Co. I, 44th New-York, April 10.
Henry Dilsel, 31st Penn.
Cyrus L. Ripley, Co. I, 4th New-York, April 22.
Rufus P. Smith, Co. G, 5th Michigan, April 4.
Wm. Burford, Co. I, 105th Pennsylvania, April 21.
Wm. McDonald, 36th N. Y., Sept. 28, 1861.
Wm. H. Annible, 89th N.Y., Sept. 27, 1861.
J. D. Rowland, Co. I, 20th Ind.
M. W. Rash, Co. C, 20th Ind.
F. M. Parker, Co. G, 20th Ind.
Sam'l O. H. Johnson, Co. A, 11th Penn. Cavalry.
Delos Dunsmore, Co. D, 21st New-York.
R. W. Miller, Co. K, 106th Pa.
Wm. Bradley, 106th Pa.
B. Foley, Co. K, 63d N. Y.
G. L. Rieter, Co. H, 77th N.Y.
M. Koenig, Co. H, 7th N.Y.
Michael Doer.
John R. Baur, Co. A, 103d Pennsylvania.
William Weber, Co. B, 73d New-York.
Francois Forster, Co. F, 8th Michigan.
L. J. Sandon, Co. B, 72d N.Y.
Robt. Yeoman, Co. L, 74th New-York.
John Wygal, Co. F, 11th Penn. Cavalry, May 30, '62.
J. D. D. Harris, Co. H, 27th Pennsylvania, June 1.
P. Kerns, Co. F, 57th N.Y.
John Feeney, Co. K, 15th N.Y.
Lott Orr, Co. G, 49th Pennsylvania, Aug. 21.
Isaac Zimmerman, Co. H, 54th N. J. S. Inf., Aug. 19.
Jos. Gilson, Co. C, 6th Vermont, Aug. 19.
Charles F. Taylor, Co. I, 100th N. Y., Aug. 11.
John Bishop, 1st U. S. Chasseurs, Aug. 17.
D. C. Hughes, Co. F, 11th Va.
Chas. C. Lehning, 5th N. Y.
J. Phelan, Co. F, 5th Mich.
John French, Co. I, 72d N.Y.
A. W. Weston, Co. A, 2d New-Hampshire.
W. G. Lenke, Co. K, 8th N.Y.
Hen. F. Lee, Co. C, 2d Mich.
J. Cummings, Co. E, 37th New-York.
Geo. Deacle, Co. I, 106th Pa.
J. Feaney, Co. K, 106th Pa.
C. Price, Co. —, 20th N.Y.
V. A. Polley, Co. E, 57th Pa.
G. W. White, Co. A, U. S. I.
Henry Gerard, Co. G, 72d Penn., Aug. 19.
David Bodeson, Co. H, 102d New-York, Aug. 22.
Chas. Kotchum, Co. I, 72d New-York, Aug. 22.

Sixty-Ninth Home Again.

Gen. Corcoran, with his "bully boys" of the gallant Sixty-ninth, will be here to-day. God bless them! It is understood that the regiment is returning home to reorganize for the war, and to be a portion of the Irish Legion which Gen. Corcoran proposes raising immediately. In consideration of this fact the Common Council will pay them the unprecedented compliment of escorting them to the City Hall, from Jersey City, in a body, on foot, bearing their municipal staves of office. The Committee on National Affairs intend to pay the same honor to any of our three months regiments returning home with a view of reorganizing for further service in the field. The members of the Common Council are to meet at the City Hall at noon, to-day.

The regiment is expected to reach the Park in time to participate in the doings of the great mass meeting, and that their presence will add enthusiasm to the gathering, and stimulate the ardor of givers and enlisters, who can doubt?

There will probably be no formal welcome of this regiment, though the spontaneous popular welcome will be something wonderful.

The following is the latest dispatch in relation to the Sixty-ninth:

Washington, Aug. 25, 1862.

Alderman Terrence Farley, Chairman, &c.

The Sixty-ninth will arrive in the city about 1 o'clock Wednesday. MICHAEL CORCORAN.

Regiment of the Sixty-ninth Regiment.—The following dispatch was sent off yesterday afternoon:

New-York, Aug. 26, 1862.

Hon. Alex. Henry, Mayor of Philadelphia:

Sir: I will thank you to inform Gen. Corcoran that it is desired that the Sixty-ninth Regiment may arrive at Jersey City to-morrow, at 2 o'clock P. M., when they will be met by the Common Council and military, and escorted to the mass meeting at the City Hall. GEO. OPDYKE, Mayor.

Marine Disaster.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Aug. 26.

Arrived—Brig *J. W. Spencer*, from Trinidad. She collided on Sunday, off Barnegat, with bark *West Wind*, for New-Orleans from New-York, and both put into the breakwater for repairs. The *Spencer* is bound to New-York. Her repairs cost $1,500, and the bark's $600.

THE WAR EXCITEMENT.

RECRUITING IN THE STATE.

Albany, Tuesday, Aug. 26.

A dispatch was received to-day by Col. J. B McAllaster, who is raising an Irish regiment here, from Brig.-Gen. Corcoran, saying that Gov. Morgan had consented that McAllaster's regiment should be reserved for Corcoran's brigade.

The One-Hundred and Sixteenth Regiment, Col. Cravin, has now nearly 900 men, and expect to leave for Washington the last of this week. They are impatiently waiting their uniforms, &c. This regiment is composed of the finest material, both as regards men and officers.

Oswego, Tuesday, Aug. 26.

There is tremendous enthusiasm here in filling up the Fourth Oswego Regiment, Col. (late Senator) Wagner. Over 500 men are already enrolled. An entire fire company, mainly Irishmen, have enlisted.

ANOTHER MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

Boston, Tuesday, Aug. 26.

The Thirty-eighth Massachusetts Regiment left for the seat of war this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock, via the Norwich route.

Great preparations are making for the war meeting on the Common to-morrow afternoon. The various societies, trade unions, &c., of the city, will join in the procession, which will march through the principal streets. Edward Everett, Gov. Andrew, and other distinguished speakers will address the assembly.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. CORCORAN.

Washington, Tuesday, Aug. 26.

Col. Peter McDermott, No. 446 Broadway, New-York:

You are authorized to proceed with the enlistment of volunteers for your regiment as one of my brigade. The Governor has given his assent. Will arrive on Wednesday with the Sixty-ninth.

MICHAEL CORCORAN, Brigadier-General.

A CALL FOR SHARPSHOOTERS.

Headquarters, First Regiment Berdan's U. S. Sharpshooters, Camp near Harrison's Landing, Va., Aug. 7, 1862.

To the Sharpshooters in the Loyal States:

Through the casualties of war my corps has been somewhat reduced, and if the ranks were full, the corps would be inadequate to the constant demand for sharpshooters for detached service. It has been found extremely difficult to recruit for this corps by the ordinary mode, as but very few good riflemen could be found in any one locality, and as recruiting officers have been confined to particular localities, the following Army Order, just issued, will, I trust, remedy the difficulty:

"All men who desire, singly or by squads, to join any particular regiment as company in the field, are hereby authorized to present themselves to any recruiting officer, when they will be enrolled and forwarded at once to the General Depôt for the State or District, there to be duly mustered, and to receive the bounty allowed by law. In all such cases, enlistment papers and descriptive lists will be forwarded, as directed in General Order No. 105, of 1861."

I have fourteen hundred new Sharp's rifles, with double triggers, made expressly for this corps, on hand; also nine hundred Colt's rifles—and I am unwilling to believe that in this, our country's great struggle for National existence, the sharpshooters of the North will allow them to remain idle.

If you come, you will be used as light troops or sharpshooters, as the Commanding General may direct.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient serv't, H. BERDAN,

Colonel Commanding U. S. Sharpshooters.

Newspapers will please copy.

RECEPTION OF CAPT. DOWNEY.

A Banquet at the St. Nicholas—Speeches by Capt. Downey, Alderman Farley, Councilman Lent, Chief Engineer Decker, Capt. Jenkins and others.

The firemen having had their reception of the brave Capt. Downey, of the Ellsworth Zouaves, just returned from Southern captivity, the Municipal authorities in turn gave a banquet in honor of the same gentleman, last evening, at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Alderman Farley, Chairman of the Committee on National Affairs, occupied the head of the table. On his right were Capt. Downey, the guest of the evening; Gen. Anthon, Chief Engineer Decker, Fire Commissioner Wilson, Alderman Mitchell and Councilman Lent. On his left were Alderman Smith; Lieut.-Col. Jenkins, of the Ninety-ninth New-York; Councilman Lent, Jonas N. Phillips, Esq., and others. The tables were filled with members of Engine Company No. 56, and many gentlemen of note in the Government of the City. The tables were loaded with one of the St. Nicholas' best collations, to which good appetites did full justice. The ornaments consisted of flowers, several Hibernian harps, and fancy confectionery pieces. Although nominally commencing at 6 o'clock, the feast did not begin until near 10, and the hour-hand was fast approaching 11 before the cloth was removed, and Alderman Terrence Farley announced the first regular toast—"The President of the United States"—which drew forth three glorious cheers and a tiger.

Councilman Lent responded in a patriotic speech, replete with eloquent praise of our Chief Magistrate. He paid a special tribute to the President's moral courage, and the fact that his most ardent supporters were in the ranks of his political opponents. [Cheers.]

"The Governor of the State of New-York," was the next toast, to which Mr. George W. Bunnay, of the New-York *Tribune*, responded in a soul-stirring panegyric on the Empire State, its history, its material wealth, its wonderful resources, and, above all, its patriotism—a patriotism not unfitly represented by the New-York Fire Department.

"The Municipality of the City of New-York," was fitly responded to by the Ex-President of the Councilmen. Jonas N. Phillips, Esq., who took occasion to vindicate the good name of the present Common Council, and, especially, its patriotism.

"Our Guest," the fourth regular toast, brought a dozen rousing cheers for Capt. John Downey, "the bravest of the brave."

Alderman Farley read the following sentiment offered by Gen. Corcoran by telegraph: "May the country always find as firm a supporter and the Fire Department as illustrious a representative as Capt. Downey." [Cheers.]

SPEECH OF CAPT. DOWNEY.

Capt. Downey, after the tremendous cheering had subsided, said if ever a man felt proud of his friends he felt proud now. He was not in the habit of making speeches. ["Go ahead, Jack."] He had always been in a position to do work. He believed he had always worked to the satisfaction of his employers, no matter who they were. He thought it his duty as a fireman and citizen to go with Col. Ellsworth. [Applause.] He had performed his duty as a New-York fireman to the best of his ability. [Cheers.] Certainly this demonstration was unexpected, for he had only done his duty as a New-York fireman ought to do. [Applause.] His imprisonment was nothing when compared with the cause in which he suffered. [Applause.] He had heard little said of the citizen prisoners of the South. He had been in jail with over 300 of these prisoners of the South, who were put into jail for their truthfulness to the Union. They daily refused to take the oath of allegiance. He would enumerate the family of Mr. Tyler, of Fairfax County, Virginia, and Mr. Rozenor and others, who had daily refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy. The sufferings of these men were terrible, but they were firm in their faith to the Union. In conclusion, Capt. Downey renewed his thanks for the compliment, expressed his surprise, and reiterated his willingness to undergo like suffering again.

"Gen. Corcoran" was next toasted, and Lieut.-Col. Jenkins, a fellow-prisoner of Gen. Corcoran, responded.

"The Fire Department of the City of New-York" was responded to in a neat speech by Chief Engineer John Decker, who was, in conclusion, rewarded with three cheers.

"The Volunteer Firemen of the City of New-York" was responded to by Fire Commissioner Wm. H. Wilson, whose eloquent tribute to the New-York Firemen drew forth universal applause.

"The Army and Navy," after six lusty cheers by all present, was responded to by Gen. W. H. Anthon, while he did not depart from his text, spoke inspiring words of appreciation of the services of Capt. Downey and his compatriots, living and dead. He urged the most patriotic and self-sacrificing efforts of all to push forward the good work of putting down this causeless rebellion. [Applause.] He hoped the spirit of the firemen would be emulated, and, that not waiting for a draft, all classes would furnish their quota for the war. His speech was received with uproarious applause.

At the request of the Chairman, Mr. Anthon read the following letter from Mayor Opdyke:

Mayor's Office, New-York, Tuesday Evening, Aug. 26, 1862.

Terrence Farley, Esq., Chairman, &c.:

Dear Sir: I deeply regret that prior engagements will deprive me of the pleasure of being present at the social gathering at the St. Nicholas Hotel, on the invitation of the Committee of the Common Council, to meet Capt. Downey and welcome him on his return from captivity. The invitation did not reach me until this evening, after I had made a positive engagement in another direction. I beg you to make my apology to the gallant Captain and his friends, and to assure them that it would have afforded me unalloyed pleasure to have joined them on the festive occasion, and to have united in the deserved tribute to one of our brave defenders. Very truly yours, GEORGE OPDYKE.

"The Press," was responded to by the representative of the New-York Times.

"Engine Company No. 56" was the next toast, and was greeted with equal enthusiasm to that which its predecessor had met. Mr. James Miller replied in an appropriate address. He recalled the fact that while *Capt. Downey was a member of Engine Company No. 56*, David C. Bassemer was also a member. [Applause.]

Mr. McAllaster favored the company with a Model Dutch speech, and his antithesis, an Irish song.

After further songs, speeches and volunteer toasts, the proceedings terminated at a late hour.

THE TROUBLE WITH THE INDIANS.

Terrible Barbarities Practiced by the Savages—Proclamation of the Governor.

The *St. Paul Pioneer*, of Aug. 23, publishes a number of documents, detailing the particulars of the recent raids upon the frontier by the Indians. Under date of Fort Ridgely, Aug. 20, Mr. A. J. Van Vranx writes:

"It is well known that dissatisfaction has existed in the various camps for some weeks past, in consequence of the delay of the Government in making the annual payment; but no one dreamed of a well organized and systematically arranged outbreak, embracing tribes which have ever been hostile to each other. This fact, in connection with circumstances which have come to my knowledge within the past few days, convince me that it is a part of the plan of the great rebellion. The Government will be convinced of this fact, should it prove that this is a systematized raid all along the border, from Pembina to the Missouri River.

"The party attending Mr. Wycoff, Acting Superintendent—who was on his way to the Upper Sioux Agencies to the annual payment—met a messenger about six miles from this place, on Monday morning, announcing an outbreak at the Lower Sioux Agency, and the murder of all the whites in the vicinity, except the few who had made their escape. Upon our arrival here, we found the statement confirmed. Upon learning the facts, Capt. Marsh immediately set out for the Agency, with forty-five men of his command—leaving some twenty at the garrison. In the evening, seventeen of his men returned. At the ferry opposite the Agency, Capt. Marsh encountered a large body of warriors, who opened fire upon him. After few volleys, a large body of Indians, sprang in his rear, also opened upon him, immediately killing a number of his men. A retreat was attempted, in which it was thought expedient to make a crossing of the river. While in the water a volley was fired upon Capt. Marsh, who immediately went down. Beside the Captain, three sergeants and four corporals are known to be killed, and a large number of his command. Up to this time but four additional soldiers have returned—three of them mortally wounded.

"Monday night was a night of anxiety and peril to the little band at this garrison. Every man became a soldier, and every precaution was taken to protect the fort. Lieut. Gere, of Company B, did all in his power, whose efforts were seconded by every civilian. The lights of burning buildings and grain stacks lighted the entire horizon. Except the occasional report during the night, glaring accounts of horrors too terrible for the imagination to conceive or appreciate. Mothers come in rags and barefooted, whose husbands and children had been slaughtered before their eyes. Children come, who witnessed the murder of their parents or their burning in their own houses. Every specie of torture and barbarity the imagination can picture, seems everywhere to have been resorted to. I am no alarmist and would not excite the public mind; but these things are *true*, and unless met with the most energetic and thorough resistance by Government and people, God only knows when the end will be. Our entire frontier border will be sacrificed, unless immediate assistance is given.

"On Monday morning a messenger was dispatched for the company under Lieut. Sheehan, of Company C, stationed at Fort Ripley, who had been here some weeks with his command, awaiting the payment, but who had been ordered back to Ripley on Saturday. He was overtaken twelve miles from this place. With commendable promptness, he immediately turned back, and arrived here yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, making a forced march with his gallant men of forty-two miles in the incredibly short space of nine hours. Never a set of gallant men were received with more heartfelt gratitude than the command of Lieut. Sheehan. Men and women and children expressed their gratitude with tears and blessings upon them all. The first movement of Lieut. Sheehan, after he and men got as far as was, was to examine the picket posts and take prompt and energetic steps to strengthen his position. The little squads of Indians who had been skulking about the graves and bluffs adjacent, were immediately shelled and dispersed by Sergeant Jones.

"Last evening Major Galbraith, who was on his way to Fort Snelling with fifty recruits and had reached St. Peter, arrived—having learned the state of affairs and secured arms at that place. We now have about 250 armed men, and can hold the post against any probable contingency, but with this force, no assistance can be given the suffering thousands all around us. One or two regiments should be dispatched with proper equipments—otherwise this border will be desolated.

"The roads between here and the Agency, and in the direction of New-Ulm, are lined with murdered men, women and children. From three to four hundred citizens are now in these barracks, claiming protection, five of whom are wounded, two of them children of six or eight years of age.

"The hospital is already filled. Dr. Mullen, the post Surgeon, is doing all that his acknowledged skill can suggest for their relief.

P. S.—"The enemy is now advancing in force from the north, and the cannon and howitzers are playing upon them.

THE MURDERS NEAR NEW-ULM.

From the St. Paul Pioneer, Aug 23.

Mr. John J. Powers, of Mankato, a member of the last Legislature, arrived in this city yesterday on a mission to the Governor from the citizens of that place, to procure arms for their defence. Mr. Powers gives us the following reliable news of the murders near New-Ulm:

On Monday morning the people of Mankato heard of the first murder of the Indian outrages, but having been previously alarmed without cause, many disbelieved the reports. A meeting was called, however, and Mr. Powers, Mr. Dukes and Mr. Tate were appointed a committee to go to New-Ulm, and ascertain the truth as to the reported murders.

Mr. Powers arrived at New-Ulm on Tuesday morning, and found the people making preparations to bury five persons who had been murdered between the Agency and the town, and that others were being constantly brought in, their bodies most horribly mutilated.

Mr. Powers went into a room and saw four wounded persons, likewise mutilated, in the agonies of death. They were cut with hatchets in the head, arms, &c. One little girl was cut across the face, breast and side; a little boy was dreadfully cut up; also, a middle-aged woman.

In an adjoining room, Mr. Powers saw a child with its head cut off, and sixteen other gashes upon its person; and eleven others similarly mutilated, most of whom, it was thought, would soon expire. Their names Mr. Powers did not obtain. They were mostly Germans. Mr. Powers was informed that forty persons had been killed in the neighborhood, and it was supposed that not less than two hundred had been killed, whose bodies had not been recovered.

The only persons known to have escaped from the agency are J. Reynolds, of Shakopee, D. C. Marvin, of St. Paul, and the child of Dr. Humphreys.

When Mr. Powers left New-Ulm, at 2 P. M. Tuesday, the people were fully aware of their danger, but had resolved to defend the town to the last. The women were taking care of the wounded, but all the men were in the street, drilling with such arms as they possessed. A portion of them had fowling-pieces and rifles, and others were learning the bayonet exercise with pitchforks. Mr. Powers promised to make their situation known, and returned to Mankato.

On his way down, Mr. Powers was overtaken by a man who left New-Ulm at a later hour, and reported that the Indians attacked the town at about 5 o'clock the same afternoon, and had burned five buildings on the outskirts, including the brewery. The Indians numbered about two hundred, and were mounted on ponies. Firing was going on, and several citizens were seen to fall, but no Indians. The people were all gathered in the thickest settled part of the village, and had barricaded the streets. This is the latest news from New-Ulm.

Mr. Powers got one hundred stand of arms from the Governor, and they will be shipped to Mankato this morning.

TROUBLE WITH THE CHIPPEWA INDIANS.

There are reports of a serious outbreak among the Chippewa Indians. It is said that a plan was laid by them to capture Mr. Wilkins, the Agent, and that he received information of it in time to get out of their way. It is also said that he thought it would be a piece of brilliant strategy to take Hole-in-the-Day as a hostage for the good conduct of the rest of the tribe, and that Hole-in-the-Day got wind of this, and attempted to escape with some of his wives. He crossed the river, and when he arrived on the opposite bank, the soldiers who were detailed to take him appeared in sight. Hole-in-the-Day drew his pistol, according to the report of the soldiers, and fired, and was answered by a volley. He fell, and rising, limped a few rods, and fell again, and was removed by the Indians.

News of this affair and other indications of trouble were dispatched to Indian Commissioner Dole and Superintendent Thompson, who were encamped a short distance from St. Cloud, and they immediately broke up their camp and came into town.

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR.

Executive Chamber, St. Paul, Aug. 21, 1862.

The Sioux Indians upon our Western frontier have risen in large bodies, attacked the settlements, and are murdering men, women and children. The re-

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

St. Paul, Tuesday, Aug. 26.

The latest news from New-Ulm is to Saturday night. This village is nearly burnt up.

An arrival from Crow Wing direct brings intelligence that Hole-in-the-Day, the great Chippewa chief, issued a proclamation that he would not be responsible for the conduct of the Indians after Tuesday, and warning the whites to leave the country before that time.

Hole-in-the-Day sends a dispatch to Commissioner Dean and Judge Cooper to come up and make a treaty. The Chippewa Agent, Wilkins, against whom complaints have been made by the Chippewas, is reported to have committed suicide in a fit of insanity. The Chippewa difficulty following so close upon the Sioux raid causes great alarm. The northern part of the State is making earnest application for military aid.

Dispatches from Col. Sibley, of the 25th, say he had arrived at St. Peters on the 23d, and had been actively engaged in affording all the aid possible to the beleaguered villagers.

Major Fawnas, with 80 mounted men, made a reconnoissance on the Fort Ridgely route, the previous morning, and returned to St. Peters at 3 o'clock the morning of the 25th. He brings the bodies of some women, killed within twenty miles of St. Peters, and reports the destruction of property as beyond calculation.

The Indians attacked New-Ulm on Saturday. The fight continued till late in the evening. Nothing has been heard from there since.

Gov. Sibley asks for a full regiment to be at once sent up, armed and equipped, and thinks they and still more will be needed before the Indians are subdued. He thinks they have four or five thousand warriors to meet, sooner or later.

L. A. Evans, Mayor of St. Cloud, writes to the Governor that a committee of reliable citizens, appointed to visit the scene of the recently reported murders, had just returned. They went as far as Painesville, and found some two hundred in the vicinity of that place murdered.

Painesville petititions to the Governor to protect their lives and property.

In Stearns, Meeker and Monongaheia Counties many persons have been driven from their homes,